"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,662—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th July.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,160	1st Aug., 1899.
TRIESTE OR VENICE		1st Class. Rs. 600	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and there via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

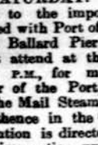
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255		29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,957	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	12th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

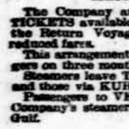
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884.	Bohnsack.	7th July.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th June, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. Kawamura, 3,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 11th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Victori Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th July, 1899.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomrah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 13th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Bailliie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BORMIDA	G. Delaya	3,000	18th July, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only ..... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "DUCA. BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 June, 1899.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. FULTALA 4,156 tons on or about 10th August.
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 18), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

TREACHER & CO., LD..

CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.

TEA SERVICES,
DINNER SERVICES.
DESSERT SERVICES.
TOILET SERVICES.
TRINKET SETS.
FANCY CHINA AND KITCHEN WARE.
CRYSTAL TABLE GLASS.
GLASS DISHES, EPERGNES, SPECIMEN GLASSES.

These Goods are carefully selected from the Best Manufacturers.
COMPLETE LISTS FREE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE.

A COMPOUND made from selected ingredients, well known to afford relief and cure in attacks of ASTHMA. It is also largely used for CATARRH, HAY FEVER, INFLUENZA, &c. Highly recommended and in constant demand by those who suffer from this distressing complaint.

Rs. 2 per box, with directions.

KEMP & Co., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermenticned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	Per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BARGAINS IN PERFUMES
From the well-known
VINOLIA COMPANY,
JUST OPENED.

	Rs.	as.	
White Rose Perfume Extra Conc. 1 lb. bot.	13	8	each.
Heliotrope " " " " bot.	10	0	"
Hyacinth " " " " bot.	10	12	"
New Mown Hay " " " " bot.	10	12	"
White Flower " " " " bot.	12	0	"
Jockey Club " " " " bot.	14	0	"
Wood Violet " " " " bot.	14	12	"
Bouquet " " " " bot.	8	12	"
Losaria " " " " bot.	8	12	"
White Rose " " " ½ lb. bot.	7	0	"
White Heliotrope " " " " bot.	5	0	"
Chypre " " " " bot.	6	0	"
Millefleur " " " " bot.	6	0	"
Violet " " " " bot.	6	0	"
Marechal Niel " " " " bot.	6	0	"
Violet de Parme " " " " bot.	8	0	"
Vinolia Bouquet " " " " bot.	4	8	"
Losaria " " " " bot.	4	8	"
Marequil " " " " bot.	4	8	"
White Rose " " " ¼ lb. bot.	3	12	"
Ess. Bouquet " " " " bot.	3	12	"
Jasmin " " " " bot.	3	8	"
Millefleur " " " " bot.	3	8	"
Musk " " " " bot.	3	12	"
Ylang Ylang " " " " bot.	3	8	"
Jockey Club " " " " bot.	3	12	"
Ambergris " " " " bot.	3	12	"
Stephanotis " " " " bot.	3	12	"
Rondeletia " " " " bot.	3	12	"
Wood Violet " " " " bot.	3	12	"
Rhine Violet " " " " bot.	5	0	"
Mignonlite " " " " bot.	3	12	"
Marequil " " " " bot.	2	8	"
Jequilla " " " " bot.	2	8	"

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 4, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	32	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilisto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
AT
POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,
such as has never been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

BAEL, COMPOUND ELIXIR OF

This excellent preparation from the half-ripe fruit of the Bael (*Ægle Marmelos*) is made in such a manner as to render the action of the Bael fruit more certain than when administered by itself. To those suffering, ESPECIALLY DURING THE RAINY SEASON, from irregularity of the bowels, scorbutic dysentery, periods of looseness alternating with others of constipation, this may be taken with marked benefit ... ... Per bot. Rs. 1 a. 12

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS

GARDENING IN INDIA. BY G. MARSHALL WOODROW, F. R. H. S., Professor of Botany, College of Science, Poona, Assisted by contributors of Experience in several Provinces.

Third Edition, brought up to Date, with new matter added, Rs. 6.

Medical Annual and Practitioner's Index: A Work of Reference for Medical Practitioners. Seventh Year, 1899, Rs. 6-10.

Contains Contributions on:—

Heart Disease—Pediatrics—Public Health—Filaria—Urinary Surgery—Diseases of Stomach—Skin Diseases—Anæsthesia—Gynæcology and Obstetrics—Diseases of Ear—Pulmonary Diseases—Neurology—Tick Fever in Cattle in Warm Climates—Diseases of Rectum—Diseases of Nose and Throat—General Surgery—Cancer—Opthalmology—Therapeutics—Surgery of the Chest—Advances in Skull Surgery—Sanitation—Pain as a Symptom in Abdominal Surgery—Electro—Therapeutics—Renal and Urinary Diseases—Fevers—Brain and Spinal Surgery—Surgical Treatment of Paralysis—Practical and Lay Work—Orthoform.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898.
Rs. 7-14.

Squire's Companion To British Pharmacopœia, 1898.
Rs. 9-6.

BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL 1899,
Rs. 13-2.

Part I—Lord Brassey, K.C.B.; Colonel Sir George Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.; Captain C. Orde Browne Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Beehler, U. S. Navy, Messrs. G. R. Dunell; J. Leyland, the Editor, and two anonymous Contributors.

Part II.—Lists of Ships: Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N.J. Leyland, Plates: S. W. Barnaby, M. I. N. A.

Part III.—Captain Orde Browne, late R.A. Lecturer on Armour to the R. A. College.

Part IV—First Lord's Memorandum, Navy Estimates and Statements with regard to Naval Reserve.

13 Illustrations, 9 Charts and Diagrams.

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Steam Transit, and General Guide for Travellers through Europe; clear and full information in respect to Passports, Foreign Moneys, Hotels, Routes, etc., etc., and an Epitomized Description of each Country, with Maps of Europe, Rs. 1-8.

John Wisden's Cricketer's Almanack for 1899, Full Scores and Bowling Analyses of all Important Matches played in 1898. Special Photographs of Five Great Players of the year:—

W. Storer, Albert Trott, C. L. Townsend, W. Lockwood and W. Rhodes, As. 12.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give Notice that from the 7th instant till the 6th October next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the Enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY next, the 10th July, 1899, the further extension of the Tapti-Valley Railway from VYARA to CHINCHPADA will be OPENED for PASSENGER and other COACHING TRAFFIC including Public Telegraph Messages.

The Timings of Trains and the Passenger Fares to and from Surat will be as below:—

DOWN MIXED.

Stations.		A. M.	Fares from Surat. 1st Class Rs. A. P.	2nd Class Rs. A. P.	3rd Class Rs. A. P.
Surat	Dep	7 0	..	..	..
Vyara	Arr	9 33	2 6 0	1 3 0	0 8 0
	Dep	10 1			
Chinchpada	Arr	12 37	4 10 0	2 5 0	0 15 6

UP MIXED.

Stations.		H. M.	Fares from Chinchpada. 1st Class Rs. A. P.	2nd Class Rs. A. P.	3rd Class Rs. A. P.
Chinchpada	Dep	13 30	..	..	..
Vyara	Arr	16 6	2 4 0	1 2 0	0 7 6
	Dep	16 14			
Surat	Arr	18 15	4 10 0	2 5 0	0 15 6

For Timings and Passenger Fares to and from Intermediate Stations between Surat and Chinchpada attention is invited to the printed Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 6th July, 1899.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1899, for the work of erecting a WOODEN FENCE on the North side of the Victoria Gardens.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 220. (Two hundred and fifty) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 5th July, 1899.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25, 35, 45 & 50 each.

☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.

Price per set Rs. 48 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)

TERMS:—Cash or V. P. Post.

. LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.

(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.

. 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,

MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6,
First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LESSEE .....C. P. KHATAO, ESQ.

Under the direction of

F. M. O. MAVEN, ESQ.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

FAREWELL LAST PERFORMANCE OF

MISS ADA MAVEN'S Co.

LAUGHTERS and CHEERS THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

FAREWELL TO THE FAVOURITE

GEMS OF LIGHT COMEDY.

MISS ADA MAVEN'S Co.

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PRICES OF ADMISSION: Rs. 3, 2, and 1.

MILITARY and NAVY, half the price to Second and Back Seats.

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PHIL. CARLTON, Assistant Manager.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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Secretary.

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IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

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SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

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TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SHROFF BROTHERS SALES have now become a household word in every family; Hundreds Satisfied, nay Surprised, at such Low Rates Charged. Entire Stock to be cleared.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs. 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12. Warm Ulsters, Rs. 15, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, its. 5-8. Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

PIANO Orpheus Organ with 12 Tunes Rs. 180, each, one second Hand (used only 4 months with 12 Tunes Rs. 100, extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen.—STEENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORANGES! ORANGES!! ORANGES!!!—Prime Italian Oranges, Rs. 1-4 per doz.—SEWJEE HASSUM, Crawford Market.

THE POOR MAN'S DRINK.—The Bombay Tea Association's Cheap Teas and Dust, immitated but not equalled from 12 annas to 8 annas per lb. in Tins.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPE WRITER ACCESSORIES—Sole Agents for India for "MITTAG & VOLGER; Webster's Star Brand; Ellam's Automatic Duplicators, and Stencil Papers.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Established 1887.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDON & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road.—Apply to Messrs. A. BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COMPOSITOR in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Malayallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai, Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkogopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK

PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

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SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

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TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	3 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE .....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. # N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. Also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, N.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... .....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted or approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Bunby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

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N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, Chima, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of James Tulloch—

"Llewelyn," the ough-bred gelding by Cambria, out of Lady Lovell, Cambria by Nordenfeldt.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

By order of the underwriter—
M B—3 bales damaged yarn.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong and hardy chestnut country-bred horse, very hard working, quiet in harness.
1 fine seated open carr age in good orders.
1 second-hand side-light English built brougham, in very good order, by Lanie and Murtch.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE, AT JACKERIA BUNDER ROAD

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property, and on account and at the risk of Gidharidas Gunshamdas, the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground, partly hilly, containing by admeasurement 24,775 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 747, Collector's new No. 123, and new survey No. 2398, together with the messuages and tenements, namely, two chawls, three bungalows, two godowns, and one stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 1117 (3), 1117 (3), 1289, 1290, 1291 (1), 1291 (2), 1291 (3), 1292 (1), 1292 (2), 1292 (3), 1293, 1294, and 1295, and street Nos. 45A, 45B, 217, 218, 219, 219A, 219B, 220, 220A, 220B, 221, 222, and 223, all which premises are situated at Sewree, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim, on or towards the south by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the east by the public road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and partly by the property of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage deed dated 7th January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th July, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

UNDER instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Dhunjee Raisey, consisting of groceries, scales, pictures, chimneys, lamps, copper and brass pots, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, on the premises, lately vacated by the Army and Navy Society, valuable French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design and good workmanship made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of complete drawing-room, suite chiffoniers and cabinets, revolving office table, chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, marble-top tables, bed steads, single and double almyrahs, clothes press, book case, be-dsteads sofa, dressing and wash hand tables 7 stops church organ, double door iron safe, folding harmonium, Brussels carpets, plated-ware, table ornaments, etc, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs,

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1th July 1899, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share will be paid to all Shareholders on the Company's register on the 28th June 1899, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1899.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors for the Surviving Executor of the Will of the above deceased, at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to those claims of which Notice has been received.—Dated this 29th day of June, 1899.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Surviving Executor.

ESTATE, PROFESSOR SAMUEL COOKE, DECEASED, LATE PRINCIPAL, COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 23 OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late SAMUEL COOKE, who died in England, on 25th February 1899, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to SAMUEL ARTHUR COOKE, Esq., Central India Horse, are required to send in the same on or before the 31st July, 1899, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to claims of which he shall then have received notice; and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amounts owing by them or deliver said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone will be valid for the same.

S. A. COOKE, Lieut.,
Central India Horse, Administrator to the Estate, S. Cooke deceased.

Goona., C. I., 27th June. 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, at 15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, are now

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style nea furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cazi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 28m. Sun sets, 6h, 41m. High water, 11-31m., 11-5a. Low water, 4-13m., 5-23a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Novelty Theatre, Miss Ada Maven's Company.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Japan, per extra s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Friday next.

CHANGES IN A SOLICITORS' FIRM.—Messrs. Matubhoy and Jamietram, solicitors, have admitted Mr. Ardeshir Merwanji Madan as a partner of the firm, which will hereafter be styled Messrs. Matubhoy, Jamietram and Madan.

ABSCONDING REFORMATORY BOY.—The Superintendent of the David Sassoon Reformatory has reported to the police that a boy, named Fakir Mahomed Ismail Miya, escaped from the institute on Wednesday morning.

ST. ISABEL'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—The members of the society celebrate the feast of their patroness on Sunday, at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Kalbadevie. His Grace Dr. Dalhoff will preside, and the services begin at 6-30 a.m.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	The Last Stand ....Myddleton.
Overture	French Comedy ....Keler Bela.
Fantasia (No. 2) on Popular Ballads	....Kappey.
Valse	Amitie ....Waldteufel.
Reminiscences of	....Sullivan ....Winterbottom.
Gavotte	Intermezzo ....Lewis Hall.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BATHING FATALITY TO A BOY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Stone Bunder, regarding the death of Jalana Hunmanta, a Hindu lad, aged about ten years. The deceased was the son of a Dhobie, and resided with his parents at Stone Bunder. On Wednesday afternoon Jalana in company of two other lads, went to a small pond at Stone Bunder to bathe. Deceased went into the water first; he got beyond his depth, and was drowned. His two companions got frightened, and going to deceased's house, informed his father of what had occurred. The latter proceeded to the pond, but as the body was not on the surface of the water, he asked his brother to dive in. The latter did so, and brought up the body of the deceased, life being extinct. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF MR. CASSUMBHOY EBRAHIM MONIA.—Our local correspondent, writing, on the 5th instant, from Damaun, says:—A telegram received this morning from Lawrence Marque announces the death of Mr. Cassumbhoy Ebrahim Monia, the youngest son of Mr. Ebrahim Yossuf Monia, the proprietor of Kharewady, the news of which has caused great sorrow among the Mahomedan community and acquaintances of the deceased's family. Mr. Cassumbhoy, who was well up in business and possessed amiable qualities, was sent by his father, about ten months ago, to Portuguese Africa to manage his affairs there, and to relieve his brother, Mahomedbhoy, who came here. His death at the young age of 27 years is deeply mourned by his friends and relatives, especially his father, Mr. Ebrahim Yoosuf Monia, for whom great sympathy is felt.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A BILL COLLECTOR.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Pandoorang Parasram, a bill collector, was charged with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 400, belonging to Muncherji Framji. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appears that Muncherji collects bills for the Bombay Gas Company, and the accused, along with others had been employed by him as a bill collector. For about a week past accused failed to put in an appearance and to render an account of the collections he had made. This aroused the suspicion of the complainant, who on enquiry ascertained that the accused had embezzled money to the extent of Rs. 400. The accused in his defence said that he had lost the money and was willing to refund the amount. The case was adjourned.

MISCHIEF BY A LUNATIC.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, Kolia Kanatia, a Goanese, aged forty-five, was charged by Inspector Meyers with causing mischief by setting fire to his own hut. From the evidence adduced before the Magistrate, it appears that one night in the month of September 1898, the accused came out of his hut, leaving his wife and two children asleep. He lighted a match and set the cadjan roof on fire. The hut would have been destroyed, but for the prompt appearance of some of the neighbours, who at once extinguished the fire. When the neighbours were engaged in saving the hut, Kanatia became much excited, and stoned them. Kanatia was made over to the police, and on September 18th, 1898, he was placed before Mr. P. Ryan, the late Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with causing mischief by fire. During the course of the magisterial inquiry, the accused showed symptoms of insanity and he was ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination. Dr. Sidney Smith examined him and pronounced him to be of unsound mind. The matter was reported to Government, who ordered the prisoner to be kept in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum until he was capable of making his defence. On the 1st instant, Kanatia was discharged from the Asylum and was brought before the Magistrate in police custody. The prisoner in his defence said that he was addicted to ganja and did not know what he had done. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that as the damage caused by the fire to the hut was very trifling, and as the accused had been kept in the asylum for a period sufficient to bring him to his senses, he would discharge him with a warning.

CONCERT AT SHOLAPUR.

A very pleasant entertainment, got up by the Revd. Fr. D'Souza, under the patronage of Mr. A. F. Maconachie, I.C.S., Collector of Sholapur, writes a correspondent, was given in the Railway Institute on Thursday night, the event being a concert in aid of the St. Joseph's School building now in course of erection Amongst those present were:—Messrs. E. M. Pratt, Austin, Chuckerbutty, Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Lr. Scroggie, Mrs. Scroggie, Miss Scroggie, the agent of Rali Brothers, and Messrs. Polson and Palmer, and many others. The concert began at 9-30 p.m. and was well sustained until 1 a.m., the performers, all amateurs, doing full justice to the several parts assigned them. Indeed, all things considered, their performance was most creditable, and this might be said more especially with regard to the juvenile members. The performance opened with a march, "Illustrious," well executed by Miss Palmer, Messrs. J. and T. Fernandez, and F. X. DeMello. This was followed by a serio-comic song by Miss Renie Reel, a little girl of about six or seven summers, whose song and whose cool stage-like bearing and self-possession evoked immense applause. This was followed by another youthful performer, Master H. Pickal, a lad of about ten or twelve years, who gave "I'll a comin on again" with great expression and mimic force. A song, entitled "The fatal wedding," was next on the programme, and well rendered by Mr. C. Harris. This was followed by a violin solo with pianoforte accompaniment (Moise by Rosini). Mr. D'Mello manipulated his instrument (the violin) with masterly skill, rendering with laudable accuracy every note. Miss Palmer accompanying him through the various movements with facility, being quite equal to the rapid changes of time and style. The manner in which Mrs. Reel next sang "The star of Bethlehem," enraptured the audience, as she did also in her second song, "Espainta." On both occasions she received a well-merited encore, and responded to the first with another beautiful song. The song Mrs. Reel chose were perfectly adapted to her well-trained voice, affording it free exercise in every part of its extensive compass, and she made the most of the circumstance with the best of effects. Mr. D'Mello's song, "I Live Underneath," took admirably, and had to satisfy the audience with another song, "Hooligan's Mule." Miss Spencer followed with the song "Home they brought her warrior dead," which was encored. This brought the first part of the play to a conclusion.

After an interval of 10 minutes, part II. commenced by a serio-comic song by Miss R. Reel, well given and appreciated, as that given in part I. by this little girl. Following this was a comic song by Mr. Harris, "They are after me," which evoked much merriment. A violin duet (Baildien's overture), skilfully and tastefully played by Messrs. T. and J. Fernandez, followed. Mrs. Middleton's song, "Smile as thou were won't to smile," was much appreciated, and was well encored. Next came Master H. Pickal, who enlivened the audience again with a song, entitled "A boy's best friend is his mother," and was accorded a like ovation as that given to his other one in part I. But what brought the house down was a duet sung by him and Miss R. Reel, at the special request of the audience. A recitation, "Mary Queen of Scots," well rendered by Mr. Leaby, concluded the performance.

On the whole, a very enjoyable evening was spent, and I am sure not a few people feel it would be both profitable and enjoyable to give similar performances from time to time, if only to relieve the dreary monotony and prevailing ennui of up-country railway life.

Special thanks are due to Mr. Palmer, who helped greatly in the undertaking, more specially for his genuine kindness in having laid his house at the disposal of the performers for practice purposes and for the loan of his piano on the night of the performance. Thanks are also due to all the performers for their very able services.

BOMBAY FORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 27th June:—

STEVEDORES.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 22nd June, forwarding a list of stevedores, licensed to work in the Port Trust Wet Docks for a period of one year ending 30th June 1899, who have applied for the renewal of their licenses for another year from 1st July 1899 and stating that he knows no objection to this being done.

The list above referred to contains the following names:—Messrs. Hill Son and Grennan, Messrs. R. Sharp & Son, Mr. C. P. Lowji, Messers. Shaik Dadoo, Shaik Currim and Shaik Abdools, Mr. Ahmed bin Mohamed, Mr. Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Fazalbhoy Peroo Mohamed, Mr. Dadoomeya Heerajee, Mr. Camillo Colonello, Messrs. Tajoo Mahomed and Abbool Currim, Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee & Co. Messrs Dinshaw Dadabhoy & Co. Mr. Francis Xavier Britto, Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, Mr. Edward Thomas, and Mr. Bomanjee Edulji Wookerjee

Resolution.—The licenses may be renewed.

ACCOUNTS.

Read letter from the Accountant General, Bombay, dated 23rd June 1899, forwarding for submission to Government and publication in the "Official Gazette," the General Balance Sheet and Statements of Accounts of the Port Trust, for the year ended 31st March 1899, duly passed and certified as correct, together with a memo offering a few remarks in connection therewith for the consideration and orders of the Board.

Submitted the accounts and the memo above referred to.

Read the following note by the chairman:—

"The Budget Estimates for 1898-99 were framed for a total revenue of Rs. 49,01,540, and of Rs. 48,96,400, for expenditure under all heads, thus anticipating a surplus of Rs. 5,080.

"2. The accounts have now been audited, passed and signed by the auditors, and the total revenue amounts to Rs. 52,87,055, and the expenditure to Rs. 51,37,750, under all heads, yielding an actual surplus of Rs. 1,49,305.

"3. In the two previous years, 1896-97 and 1897-98, there were deficits of Rs. 2,53,800, and Rs. 1,98,040, respectively, and the surplus of this year has reduced the nett loss in those two years from Rs. 4,52,440, to Rs. 3,03,134.

"4. The surplus of 1898-99 will be transferred to the Reserve Fund, which, taking the nominal value of the securities in which the fund is invested, and the probable price at which the new investments can be made, (say Rs. 102), will then stand at about Rs. 11,32,000.

"5. The accompanying statement shows a summary of the accounts for 1898-99, under all main heads:—

	Estimates.	Actuals.
Revenue.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Bunder Properties	19,80,500	20,16,675 11 0
Prince's and Victoria Docks	2,09,100	2,27,121 0 3
Merewether Dry Dock	1,32,000	1,38,063 10 3
Interest and Miscellaneous	73,000	67,169 12 4
Port Department	1,68,400	1,84,234 14 6
Pilotage Account	1,61,100	1,81,457 9 6
Total Ordinary Receipts	48,22,160	52,15,,27 10 1
Special Receipts—		
Depreciation Account	29,380	71,723 9 4
Engineering Establishment	50,000	.....
Total	49,01,540	2,87,056 3 5
Expenditure.		
General Charges	2,34,469	2,44,038 11 5
Bunder Properties	4,85,894	5,32,071 7 8
Prince's and Victoria Docks	11,88,821	12,93,553 13 3
Merewether Dry Dock	87,764	1,05,261 8 3
Rents	1,42,810	1,41,454 5 2
Interest Account	21,49,331	21,98, 10 8 10
Sinking Fund, Victoria Dock Loan	98,001	98,001 4 0
Port Department	1,68,328	1,73,022 11 0
Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus	1,00,000	1,00,000 0 0
Pilotage Account	1,61,100	1,81,457 9 6
Total Ordinary Expenditure	48,17,980	50,66,921 15 9
Special Expenditure—		
Depreciation Account	29,380	71,723 9 4
Engineering Establishment	50,000	.....
Total	48,96,400	51,37,750 9 1
Estimated Surplus	5,080	.....
Actual Surplus	.....	1,49,305 10 4

"6. The revenue earned is the largest that has ever accrued to the Trust since its formation, and is Rs. 3,79,173 more than the actual collections of 1895-96 which was the next best year.

The accounts will be reviewed in detail in the Administration Report, and it is only now necessary to give formal authority to their publication."

Resolution.—The accounts should be submitted to Government, and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* as required under the provision of Section 58 of the Port Trust Act, 1879. The surplus, amounting to Rs. 1,49,305, should be credited to the Reserve Fund and be invested in such public securities as the Finance Committee may approve. The Auditors' remarks should be referred to the Finance and Establishment Committee for consideration.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

"7. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 20th June 1899, forwarding a letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Municipality, requesting that a pipe sewer may be laid in the cross road on Apollo Reclamation Immediately South of Ormiston Road, together with an estimate framed by the Special Drainage Engineer showing that the cost of laying a 9" pipe sewer will be Rs. 1,856, saying that he has carefully examined the estimate, the rates quoted are, in his opinion, fair and it may be accepted, and recommending that the sewer be laid at once as Dr. Dantra's building on plot No. 17 is nearly complete and that the plots on the south side of the road have been let, adding that when this sewer and the one in Henry Road sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 150, dated 23rd May 1899, are laid, the sewerage of the whole of the Apollo Reclamation, which is at present laid out in building sites, will be completed. Submitted letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Municipality, dated 14th June 1899, as also the estimate above referred to.

Resolution.—The estimate amounting to Rs. 1,856 is sanctioned and the expenditure may be met from the unappropriated balance of the loan to be raised in the current year.

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS.

Submitted correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner regarding the temporary erections used as dwellings and stables on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay Estates. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read. Read minute by the Chairman (Mr. Morison) concurred in by the other Trustees suggesting that the Engineer be directed to prepare a plan and estimate of a cheap stable, which after paying interest on cost, repairs, taxes and other charges, would leave at least 12 annas per square yard for annual rent of the site, that the plans might then be sent to the Municipal Commissioner with a request that he will approve of it, as being the only sort of stable which could be profitably erected on the Trustees' property and proposing that a conference might be arranged between the Trustees' Engineer and the Municipal Health Officer to discuss the matter as it will be a serious difficulty to the Health Department if 3,000 bullocks are turned off the Trustees' property into the City, where the stable accommodation is still worse.

Resolution.—The Engineer should accordingly be instructed to prepare plans in consultation with the Municipal Health Officer of a sample block of stables of the cheapest possible kind suitable for the purpose and provision should be made for such residential accommodation as may be absolutely necessary. A detailed estimate of the cost of the buildings should also be submitted. As any arrangement devised for the accommodation required will have to be of a more or less permanent character, the whole question of a suitable site or sites should be fully enquired into, and block plans showing the arrangements proposed by whice a sufficient number of stables, etc., too meet all requirements may be accommodated, including roads, drain, etc., should be submitted with an estimate of the cost. The financial effects of the proposals should also be considered and reported upon.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th June 1899.	Total from 1st April to 26th June 1899.	For week ending 25th June 1898.	Total from 1st April to 25th June 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	11	228	23	272
Do. piloted out of harbour	21	240	21	259
Do. transported	12	175	19	239
Do. attended to	1	17	2	36
Do. warped	1	16	3	22

* NOTE.—Rs. 1,49,305 invested at Rs. 102 per cent. would purchase a face value of Rs. 1,46,378.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MONTHLY meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, at the Corporation Hall, when Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presided.

CUSTOMS CHOWKEES AT WORLEE.

Dr. Katrak, chairman of the Standing Committee, applied for sanction of the payment of Rs. 800 to meet the moiety of the estimated cost of repairs to the Customs Chowkees at Worlee, Mori, Dharavi, and Sion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta enquired to whom the chowkees belonged. If the structures were theirs, it was proper that they should pay for the repairs; but if they were not, the owners should do it.

Mr. D. E. Watcha moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee to ascertain from them to whom the chowkees belonged.

Dr. Katrak said no useful purpose could be served by sending back the matter to the committee. The chowkees were constructed for guarding the interests of the Municipality as well as those of the Government, guarding against the smuggling of tobacco in the revenues of which both the bodies of were interested. On the strength of this, the committee had made the recommendation; and the speaker failed to see what more they could do.

Mr. Watcha: For the ownership.

Dr. Katrak: There is no doubt that it is Government property.

Mr. Watcha's amendment was carried.

OPENING THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETINGS TO THE PUBLIC.

The next matter was a notice of motion by the Honrable Mr. P. M. Mehta, who moved in accordance therewith, "That the Corporation are anxious to invite the earnest attention of the City Improvement Trust Board to the great need and disirability of admitting the public to their proceedings except on occasion when they may deem it against public interests." He said that he had brought forward this motion after considerable hesitation and deliberation. As evident objection was that they would have no right to dictate to another independent body like the City Trust; but he would at once say that nothing could be further than that from his intention. The wording of his resolution showed that clearly. At the same time he might say that the relations between the Corporation and the Trust were of such a character that there could be no impropriety in making any representation to the Trust in regard to matters which involved the vital interests of the city. When the City Trust Act was introduced in Council, it was pointed out by his Excellency the Governor as well as other members that its constitution was in no way a reflection on local self-government, and that it was in fact a part of what would be called the general municipal organisation of the city. The Municipal Act itself provided for the constitution of committees for carrying out special objects. The City Trust might well be regarded substantially as one of these committees—only the extent and importance of its objects rendered it necessary to confer on it larger and more independent powers. The Trust was in reality doing a part of the Municipal work of the city; but said Mr. Mehta, what made the intimacy of the relations between the Corporation and the Trust closer still was the fact that the work of the Trust was to be carried out with moneys supplied by the Corporation; and that, in fact the resources of the whole city were mortgaged through the Corporation for the liabilities of the Trust. People imagined that the liability of the Corporation ended with the produce of the 2 per cent rate on the assessable value of the city's property; but if they looked at section 60 of the Trust Act, they would find that it was a complete delusion. Mr. Mehta then read the section to show that, whether the Trust kept within the 2 per cent or not, wherever it failed to meet its liabilities, Government could pounce upon the Corporation for the amount, and compel it, if necessary, to raise it by additional taxation. Mr. Mehta incidentally pointed out that unfortunately, there was in reality a Government guarantee for the expenditure of the Trust, but that the Corporation had all the burden of it without deriving the benefits connected with it. It was of the very highest importance to the Corporation that the working of the Trust proved a success; but this was no easy thing. The task entrusted to the Trust was of an enormous, and to some extent of a special, character; and the dangers besetting its path were numerous. Anything that could assit a Trust in steering clear of these, could not but be welcomed by them; and he (Mr. Mehta) for one failed to assume or to belive that the Board would not give respectful consideration to any suggestion or representation emanating from the Corporation, founded upon its a xiety for the sucess of the great task committed to that body. They would thus see that not only was there no impropriety in making the representation he proposed, but that to some extent it was a duty which the Corporation owed to the city. Now, what was really the purport of the resolution he propose.? Before Mr. Mehta answered that question it might be as well perhaps to say what it was not. His object had been variously represented by people, who could never dispassionately consider any thing emanating from the Corporation, whose very name worked upon them like a red rag. He might say that his object was not to make the City Board a talking machine like that of the hateful and detestable body—the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The only fair comparison would be not between the Corporation and the Trust, but between the Trust and the Standing Committee. The proceedings of the Standing Committee had been open to the public now for years, and nobody had said that there was any difficulty or inconvenience arising from that circumstance. On the contrary, it had served a most useful object. It was also said that (his Mr. Mehta's) object was to disturb the solemn silence in which the members of the Board are said to carry on their deliberations. He was reminded by this picture of one of Sir Walter Besant's novels, "the City of Refuge," in which he remembered reading that the members of the community sat round a table and lost themselves in meditation; and thus did their work without opening their mouths! He (Mr. Mehta) wondered if the City Board really did their work in that way. Did they all meet round a table, look into each other's faces and that of the chairman, and thus their resolutions were passed? Mr. Mehta, however, hoped and trusted that the Trust Board was carried on with careful deliberation among its members, by enquiries with regard to facts and details, by exchanging opinions with one another, and by coming to a decision after hearing what the members had to say. It was this discussion which it was important for the public to know. The value of the work could never be appreciated without knowing the reasons and deliberations on which it proceeded. There was, Mr. Mehta said, no greater fallacy than to suppose that truth could be arrived at by silence and dictation. It could only be ascertained by the clashing of opinions and by the discussion of facts. The object of his resolution, therefore, was not to set up talk against work, but that the talk which might be taking place in the Board should have publicity. It might be remarked that publicity was like the sun, which poured its light into dark places and prevented the development of a variety of noxious growths. His resolution provided that when there were matters of a confidential character to be dealt with, the Board would have full power to exclude the public and the Press. For his own part, he did not believe that there was any part of the work of the Trust which could not bear the fullest publicity. He had heard a good deal about the dangers of speculationarising from it but the people who talked like that did not really comprehend what they were saying. If they remembered that the special sections for the requisition of property in the Act are all of them calculated to require it at an under-value, they would understand that there was no possibility of speculation left in regard to the matter. Mr. Mehta further reminded them that the Trust Act was a copy of the English Act regarding the housing of the poor. They had copied it section by section, and almost word by word. Under the English Act there was no fear apprehended for speculation or any thing of that sort, Mr. Mehta referred to sections of the Act to show that full estimates were required to be given regarding any important scheme from its very first stage. Then the scheme, with its figures of estimates, or as subjected to a public enquiry at the hands of the confirming authority, which in some cases was the Secretary of State, and in others the local Board. Then the whole scheme had to be taken to Parliament, and a select committee of one house or the other sat upon it, and held a second public enquiry, so it would be seen that they had no apprehensions about the estimates being made public or specially regarding them. Mr. Mehta concluded by pointing out that the Board itself had recognised the necessity and desirability of taking the public into their confidence. They had been publishing long accounts of their proceedings. It was very little that his resolution asked them to add to what they were already doing. It only asked them to let them be reported at first hand with the reasons which might be given in the course of their discussions. It was no reasonable a proposal that Mr. Mehta hoped and trusted that the Board would accede to it with cordiality.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote seconded the proposition. He said that it was very much to be regretted that while the Municipal members on the board of the Trust had expressed themselves in favour of publicity being given to the proceedings of the Trust, the other members on that board, who were a majority, should have been of a different opinion.

Mr. Kharshedji N. Wadia said that being in touch with some portion of the public and of the ratepayers he could assure the Corporation despite the assertion of a newspaper to the contrary that the public were very much against the conducting of the business of the Trust after the manner of the "Purdah Basbees" (Mahomedan ladies wearing full length veils and secluded in the innermost recesses of the Zenana), and were desirous of seeing the publication of reports of the Trust proceedings in the newspapers.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra heartily supported the motion and he was of opinion that the business of the Trust, now conducted in a business-like manner, would be far better conducted by reason of the fear of the public upon it. To cite an instance in point, he would state the meetings of the Standing Committee, which was a business-like body, just like the Improvement Trust, and not a debating body. Moreover, a further reason in favour of throwing open the Trust meetings to the public was that it would prevent misconception and misrepresentation regarding their work. That matters of importance, the disclosure of which were likely to act detrimentally to the Trust interests, everybody would concede, should not be reported. When such publicity was given, implicit confidence and reliance which had hitherto remained the privilege of the papers in its relation to the public, would be very much enhanced. The Trust, therefore, would do well to retrace its retrograde step and throw open to the public the deliberations of the Trustees.

Mr. Ardesir F. Unwala said that whenever there was fear of publication of proceedings acting detrimentally to the acknowledged interest of the Trust, the reporters of newspapers might be requested to withdraw for the time being. The rule had worked well in the Standing Committee and he failed to understand why it should not work in the same manner in the Improvement Trust.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master said that it was this secrecy that had given rise to the prevalence of so many rumours about the business transacted at the Trust Board.

Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai said that the throwing open of the Trust meetings would counteract the feelings of unrest and uncomfortableness, which would otherwise continue to prevail.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in replying to the debate, said that he did not controvert the arguments of the newspaper referred to by Mr. Wadia, because he wanted that his resolution should stand on its merits and not on a controversial basis; but he must admit one thing and say that the cry in favour of publicity was very loud indeed.

On the proposition being voted on, it was carried *nem con.*

THE CHOWPATTY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved that a committee, composed of the undermentioned Councillors, be appointed for reconsidering the Chowpatty Section of D Ward Street Scheme; and that in the meantime the public be requested to invite Government and the City Improvements Board to defer the final adoption of the scheme till the receipt of a representation thereon from the Corporation:—The Hon. Mr. Sayani, Mr. Dhakji Kassinath, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Professor Muller, Mr. Nowroji J. Gamadia, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. Gordhandass Khatau Makanji, and Mr. Hormusji S. Cothia. Mr. Mehta spoke at great length in support of his motion, mentioning that it was perfectly clear that this important matter could not be disposed of in a short time. The objects of the City Improvement Act were manifold, the main object being the improvement of those parts of the city which were in a hopelessly insanitary condition. A subsidiary object was the expansion of the city in the interest not only of the poorer classes, but of the better classes of people; and another subsidiary object was the expansion of the city by reclamation. The Act provided for the acquisition of property by very summary powers, sometimes much under their values. But the large majority of houseowners were poor people, who were wholly dependent upon their income therefrom. The Corporation must pause and consider whether they would allow such summary powers to be exercised in the cases of poor people. The improvement scheme, Mr. Mehta thought, should first be applied to open spaces, and leave alone poor people's properties as far as could be done. A little delay would do no harm.

Mr. C. N. Wadia supported the motion. He said the most insanitary parts of the city should be taken in hand in preference to plans for beautifying those parts which did not require immediate attention.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra said the Trust had already made arrangements for housing the poor. The object of the D. Ward Street scheme was to afford facilities to those who were in a position to purchase property, and thus afford many advantages to the Trust and to the city financially.

Professor Muller said that, by the purchase of properties in the D. Ward the Trust would make monies which they would spend in improving other parts of the city. If they did not make monies, they would have to seek the aid of the Corporation. After some further discussion, Mr. Mehta's proposition was carried unanimously.

ADDITIONAL COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee proposed that in addition to the Rs. 3,000 already granted to the widow of the late Mr. T. Glover, Sensor Inspector in the Health Department, who died of plague contracted in the discharge of his duties, a compassionate allowance of Rs. 2,000 should be made out of the plague grant.

Mr. Wadia, Mr. Kalsbhai Lalubhai the Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra and Dr. Vlegas opposed the recommendation.

Mr. Haji Yushuf Ismail, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Professor Muller and Mr. Macdonald supported the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

The Commissioner strongly urged on the Corporation the acceptance of the motion because Mr. Glover was a very deserving officer and his services during halalkhors strikes were very valuable.

The recommendation was accepted by the meeting and a vote of Rs. 2,000 passed in favour of Mrs. Glover.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Terrier, 1,007 tons, Capt. G. Kampjard, sailed yesterday, for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE BISN Co's. ss Secundra, 1,674 tons, Capt. W W Allen, cleared, yesterday, for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo, and Major P S Moody, and Miss Herbert as passengers.

THE ss Llandudno, 2,425 tons, Captain T Davies, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Port Said (22nd June) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Balli Brothers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Austrian Lloyds s s Vindobona, Captain C Bellen, sailing today, for Trieste via Karachi.—Medical examination at Victoria Dock No. 8 at 7 a.m. From Bombay.—Mrs Chenevix, Mr. A W Cruickshank, Captain R E Galindo, Mrs Richardson, Mr M Kruger, Major and Mrs Walker, Mr and Mrs W Winiker. From Karachi.—Dr E Hanck, Captain and Mrs. G S Mansfield and Mr. Meyer.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
I	Sultan	1731	Bohnsack	Zanzibar	7-7	F Heyer
2	Dunraven	2132	Jones	Marseilles	15-7	Bombay Co
3	D Balsuino	3344	Canepa	Hongkong	15-7	F Balduino
5	Pekin	2543	Hayward	Kobe	10-7	P & O S N Co
7	Miike Maru	2295	Kawamuro	Kobe	11-7	N Y Kaisha
8	Vindobona	2489	Bellen	Trieste	7-7	A L S N Co
11	Assyria	970	Nelson	P. Gulf	1-7	M M & Co
12	Goa	1217	Skinner	Zanzibar	11-7	M M &

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills there were Rs. 5,40,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 41,30,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., 65 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 1,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and also Rs. 1,60,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. at which rate 65 per cent. of the tenders were accorded acceptance. It was announced that Rs. 50,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 day's sight was without alteration, at 1s. 3 13-16d.

Consols further fell 3-16 per cent yesterday in London, to 107 1-2. French rentes were unchanged at 101 1-4 ; but Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, 25·18 1-2 frs. Rupee securities, 3 1-2 per cent, declined 1-8 per cent, to £ 67 1-4 ; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 7-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-4d. per oz ; also in new York at 60 1-2 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·87 1-4 dollars. Some £700,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England yesterday. Braziers' copper was quoted at £85.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 37 1-2s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 36s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm ; for Brown Rapeseed, 35s, July-August shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, in a firm market ; for Linseed, 39 1-2s, July-August shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via the canal.

Prices continued without change in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday. The sales for the day totalled 8,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York (the market re opened yesterday after the holidays) at 6 1-8 cents ; Futures, both for September and December, were 1 cent lower, at 5·62 and 5·77 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales.

A small business has passed to day in our local cotton market. Exporters took some 1,700 bales, and the mills 1,400 bales. Forward quotations were given at Rs. 160 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery ; Rs. 130 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January ; Rs. 137 for "good" Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are unchanged ; markets steady in tone.

Since the despatch of Monday's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts, there has been no rainfall, (as advised by the telegrams to hand this morning), save a little in the northern districts of the Punjaub and North-West Provinces ; at Hubli 17 cents fell. The weather is generally cloudy, and without rain. In some of the districts the cotton plants want more rain ; at Bellary the crops are suffering from the meagreness of the rainfall.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay Yesterday were as follows.

Cotton	1,792	bales.
Wheat	11,690	cwts,
Linseed	1,903	"
Rapeseed	4,873	"
Castorseed	1,614	"
Rice	1,461	"

FREIGHTS are a firm market, and quiet.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three month's sight credits. A moderate amount of the former was reported, but of merchants' Bills there were more reported to have changed hands, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8	"
Francs	109 3 4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day quotations were given at 100 13-16 and 100 7-8 for Cash and the Settlement, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents, in a quiet market.

SHARES.—Port Canning are Rs. 2 1-2 lower ; James Greaves and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10 each.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a memorandum of the bank's profit for the half year ended 30th June last :—

Total profit Rs. 9,99,947, applied as follows :—

To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from income tax	Rs.	5,00,000	
" Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum	"	1,00,000	
" Fund for losses	"	1,00,000	
" Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund	"	40,000	
" Carried forward	"	2,59,947	9,99,947

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 27th June, 1899, as compared with the statement of 13th June, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 20. Rs.	A.	P.	June 27. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,21,70,302	15	3	2,50,91,275	13	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,43,75,140	13	2	5,39,40,381	12	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,59,311	7	2	8,68,934	15	2
Sundries	28,30,442	13	9	28,62,056	7	9
	10,92,35,198	1	4	11,18,69,643	0	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,01,24,912	0	0	1,04,40,650	0	0
Other authorised Invtms.	76,41,240	8	0	75,31,885	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,85,78,854	1	2	1,85,15,932	4	3
Accounts of Credit do.	2,02,56,312	14	1	1,97,98,796	0	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,97,48,315	5	11	2,06,54,082	9	7
Balances with other Banks	7,50,634	5	2	12,72,000	1	8
Bullion	6,573	3	7	6,344	3	7
Dead Stock	13,20,346	8	5	13,22,678	7	1
Stamps	9,949	3	6	9,730	3	6
Sundries	16,13,085	12	0	16,17,422	8	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,08,86,769	3	9	1,19,12,251	5	5
Do. at Branches	1,82,98,174	15	9	1,93,88,099	12	1
	Rs. 10,92,35,198	1	4	11,18,69,643	0	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,49,871	Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,78,101	Inc.
Other Deposits	4,34,759	Dec.
Post Bills	1,59,623	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,96,183	Inc.
Loans	62,922	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,57,516	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,05,757	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	10,26,482	Inc.
Do at Branches	10,89,925	Inc.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.

537 97—Crawford B and Co—Omar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Shaishanker and K.

358-97—B V N Kirtikar—Abdool Gaffoor Nizamudin Patel vs Cootboodin bin Ameerudin Patel and others—J C Cama.

398 98—Little and Co—Noor Mohomed Peerbhoy and another vs Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damjee and another—Payne G and S, and Thakurdas D C and H.

572-98—Ardeshir H and D—Gangjeebhoy Poonjee vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

For Trial of Issues.

332-34—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs C F Farran, Ag. Ad.-General—K F Nicholson, Pestonji R and K, and M Munshi.

232-98—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.

For further directions and costs.

40-98—Pestonji R and K—Sorabji Cursetji Sett vs Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karani—King and Co.

Long Causes.

463-98—M A Vakil for pauper—Savrioi vs Chundoo Dhondoo—K B Mehta.

194-92—Edgelow G and W—Krishnalal Ochanram vs Gyrabai widow and others—Mathubhai and J.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

11-98—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thackordas vs Bai Rambai—Maganlal L S. Part heard.

8-99—Captain and V—Gullabdas Sukarlal and others vs Shamjee Ghilla—Hiralal M and M.

31-98—Payne G and S—Mangibai widow vs Kassinath Esoo—Tyabjee D and Co.

23-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, B and N, B M and M, and N B Mehta.

34-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhawa S G Gopaldas vs Jantridas Ghadi Kissandas—Khunderao and S.

9-99—Wadia and G—Jethabhai Damji vs Chapsey Valsey—Mathubhai and J.

11-99—Pestonji R and K—Hemraj Ramji vs Bai Devkavahu Hiralal M and M.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hana Dosanjee vs Gangabai alias Lakshmibai—Smetham B and N.

110-98—Framjee D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khoosbalee—Tyabjee D and Co.

515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Karsondas Narsi vs Momon Ismail Hajee Nurmohomed—M L Shroff.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CLAY—June 28, at "Oaklands," Ootacamund, Jane Amelia, widow of the late Rev John Clay and eldest daughter of the late Captain Jesse Mitchell, of the Madras Veteran Establishment and Superintendent of the Central Museum, Madras aged 59 years.

D'ROZARIO—June 29, at Bangalore, at the residence of his brother Mr T C D'Rozario, H M D'Rozario, late Manager, Dead Letter Office, Madras, aged 63 years and 3 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.

THERE seems at last to be reasonable ground for anticipating a peaceful solution of the carefully nursed Transvaal crisis. The mediation of the Cape Government and of the Free State must naturally have great weight with President Kruger and the Raad, and induce them to enlarge the concessions which were offered and peremptorily rejected at the Bloemfontein Conference. It may be doubted whether that Conference would have been held had Sir A. Milner's despatch to the Colonial officer published in the Transvaal Blue Book seen the light before the meeting. The writer of it could not have desired the success of the negotiations. He pronounced the case for intervention to be "overwhelming." and recommended a heavyblow that would settle everything out of hand. He breathed in every line the spirit of a bitter partisan, intent on making the most of an opportunity that might not recur. The vindictive asperity with which he urged immediate action contrasts significantly with the tone of the speech made two days before the tell-tale blue-book disclosed his real sentiments. In the speech the High Commissioner said that the question could only be solved with patience and by degrees ; nothing was said about an "overwhelming" necessity for immediate intervention and striking a decisive blow. Mr. Chamberlain served the High Commissioner an ill-turn by publishing the despatch which disclosed his real policy. The situation thus created, by adding to the suspicions of President Kruger and his old Boers, rendered the situation well nigh hopeless. Fortunately it was decided by the Cabinet Council which met to consider what course should be adopted, to await the arrival of the full report of the proceedings at the Conference before taking further action. That gained three weeks from the middle of June for reflection, and it was felt in political circles in London that the delay made for peace. Mr. Chamberlain has not been conspicuously discreet in taking the present moment to endorse the *obiter dictum* of M. Yves Guyot, a French pamphleteer, that the Boers do not want independence, but the right to oppress and exploit the Uitlanders. The Boers fought hard for their independence. They did not fight to prevent Uitlanders from exploiting the Republic in a fashion that neither the Cape nor the Chartered Company would ever have tolerated. The Chartered Company takes one-half the output of every gold mine in its territory. Half the scrip of every gold company that gets a concession has to be handed over before it can start work. The Cape and Natal are almost as exacting. In the Rand the State exacts no royalty from miners.

The result has been that transitory speculators have gained enormous wealth with enviable facility. That wealth does not remain in the Transvaal or in South Africa. It is shipped to Europe, where the fortunate possessors will spend it or hoard at their own discretion. They are no doubt highly amused at learning from M. Guyot and the Colonial Secretary that they have been oppressed and exploited by the Transvaalers, and from Sir Alfred Milner, that while in Johannesburg they were "Helots" deprived of every right valued by free men. The Helots were the slaves or serfs who cultivated the fields of their Spartan masters and were rewarded with every opprobrium, being obliged to dress in sheep skins and get drunk periodically so as to be a warning to Spartan youth to keep sober. They were privileged to accompany their masters on military expeditions and figut as light-armed troops ; the Uitlanders have steadfastly declined a similar privilege when offered by the Boer Government. The Helots were remarkable for the hatred they bore their masters. "They could eat the flesh of the Spartans raw.' Are we to understand that in the High Commissioner's opinion the Uitlanders would do the same by the Transvaalers, who keep them out of the franchise, "on which all the rest depends ?" They were also hated for keeping the Spartans in constant apprehension of a revolt, though history is silent as to their sending letters inviting strangers to raid Sparta on the plea that their women and children were in danger. Nor did they on occasion receive a pound a day each and free drinks to enlist in companies to overturn the State. The Uitlanders are Helots apparently because they have not got the franchise. If the Pretorian Government be wise it will give them the franchise on reasonable conditions and close the controversy for twenty years. If President Kruger were half as astute as he is supposed to be he would have silenced the agitation long since by adopting the English Naturalisation Act as it stands and placing the Uitlanders on the same footing as foreigners are in the United Kingdom. These latter after five years' residence, or a similar period passed in the service of the Crown, may apply to the Home Office for a certificate of naturalisation. The Home Secretary then makes inquiries, on the result of which it depends whether the certificate will be given or withheld. Nothing is more simple or automatic in its working.

The exploitation of South Africa by people who have no intention of settling in the country is deplored by Olive Schreiner : "The discovery of our mineral wealth came somewhat suddenly upon us. We were not prepared for its appearance by wise legislative enactments in New Zealand or some other countries. Before the people of South Africa as a whole had had time to wake up to the truth and to learn the first great and terrible lesson our diamonds should have taught us, the gold mines of the Transvaal were discovered. We, South Africans, Dutch and English alike, are a curious folk, strong, brave with a terrible intensity and perseverance, but we are not a sharp people, well versed in the movements of the speculative world. In a few years the entire wealth of South Africa, its mines of gold and diamonds, its coal fields, and even its most intractable lands from the lovely Hex River Valley to Magalies Berg, had largely passed into the hands of a very small knot of speculators. In hardly any instances are they South Africans. That they were not South Africans born, would in itself matter less than nothing, had they thrown in their lot with us, if in sympathies, hopes, and fears they were one with us. They are not. It is not merely that the wealth which should have made us one of the richest peoples in the world has left us one of the poorest, and is exported to other countries, that it builds palaces in Park Lane, buys yachts in the Mediterranean, fills the bags of the croupiers at Monte Carlo, decks foreign women with jewels, while our citizens toil in poverty ; this is a small matter. But those men are not of us. That South Africa we love, whose great fear is dearer to us than our own interests, in the thought of whose great and noble destiny lies the source of our patriotism and highest inspirations, for whose good in a far distant future we, Dutch and English alike, would sacrifice all in the present—this future is no more to them than the future of the Galapago Islands. We are a hunting ground to them, a field for extracting wealth, for building up fame and fortune ; nothing more." It is probable that the wife of the Prime Minister of the Cape knows more about the Uitlanders than M. Guyot, or even than Mr. Chamberlain and Miss Shaw.

A NEW rule has been promulgated by the Government of India in the Ecclesiastical Department amending what is known as Rule XX. of the rules for the care and use of Government cemeteries. It provides for cases in which monuments require repairing. Although the new rule is framed in a more generous spirit than the old, it is not even yet sufficient. It is provided that if a monument needs repairing, the officer in charge of the cemetery should communicate with the friends of the deceased, or when such communication is not possible, advertise three times in the "Gazette of India" and the Gazette of the Province ; and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no person will undertake to restore it, the monument shall be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the officer in charge of the cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the cemetery in decent order, provided always that any inscribed slab or tablet which formed part of it shall be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the cemetery and shall be carefully preserved. Had the framers of the new rule given the matter any really serious thought they would have recognised that the very last publications in the world likely to be seen by the surviving relatives of one buried in India would be the Government "Gazettes." Europeans do not come to India to stay. After a few years a dead man's surviving contemporaries have returned to England, never to revisit the East. The "Gazette of India" or the local "Government Gazette" they are never likely to see, and their former comrade's grave falls into ruins and is razed to the ground without their even learning that a few rupees would have preserved the memorial of an old friend to teach its lessons to their successors. Were the advertisements inserted in the local papers, which go home for ever to a man who has sojourned in India, the notification would most probably be seen by those interested and would have the desired result. It may be well to remind Europeans in India that a person desiring to erect a monument over a grave is required to pay into the Treasury a sufficient sum of money to be invested in Government securities, so that the interest on it will be sufficient to cover the cost of repairs annually. The rules apply to railings round graves, which may not be constructed until the requisite sum has been paid to cover the cost of repairs. The State defrays the cost of keeping in repair crosses, slabs or headstones over the graves of British soldiers and non-commissioned officers, but not of its high officials, officers or servants, much less of private individuals, and if the official *Gazettes* should not happen to meet the eye of a relative or former friend, the last resting place of many a great and good man may become lost. The inscription over the head of a former High Court Judge at Colaba, for instance, has all out disappeared within the past few weeks, and there is many another in that cemetery which requires attention. Whilst on the subject, we would ask Scotsmen in Bombay whether they have ever visited their own cemetery at the end of Marine Lines, and what they think of its present condition ?

A STILL further drop is reported in the Bombay municipal mortality tables for the past week, the death-rate being 30·75 as compared with 32·46 last week, the total deaths being 31 fewer. Admitted plague cases fell from 50 to 43, the highest district figures being in Parel and Dongri, six each. Though many sections were free, plague prevailed in every ward ; A ward being relatively healthiest, as there was only one fatal case, which occurred in North Fort. Fatal cases of measles and small-pox have both appreciably declined in the week. Phthisis is debited with 92 deaths against an average of 69—a very suspicious representation. Fatal affections of the nervous system, too, are suspiciously high, thirty-nine deaths being reported as compared with 26 in the corresponding period of last year, notwithstanding the fact that plague-stricken people no longer die of funk. District Plague officers inspected 7,032 houses, disinfecting 477 and ordering the closing of 10.. The mofussil reports show that in the villages considerable difficulty is found in keeping people away from their houses owing to the rains. Segregation camps are not the driest places in the world. At Bulsar arrangements are being made by the different communities for housing their sick and contacts, whilst at Kolak the outlook is not so hopeful. The village site is so crowded there is no room for the erection of more houses, and residence outside the village is impracticable owing to the rains. In all districts difficulties of this kind present themselves, and the exercise of tact as well as vigilance will be required of district officers in carrying out plague operations during the next three months.

LOOKING to the fact of the painful illness which ensues upon the burrowing of the chigger parasite and the infection of some of the troops and coolies serving in East Africa, Government have been fully alive to the probability of the importation of the disease to this country, and have since December last been concerting measures of prevention so far as this presidency is concerned. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay has drawn up a scheme which has been sent to all medical officers for the treatment, and possible prevention of the spread of the disease in this country. Briefly, the measures suggested by that officer are, that all Indian coolies serving Government in British East Africa or other parts of the Continent having direct communication with India, shall be carefully examined at certain intervals, time-expired men being specially attended to for at least a month before their embarkation for India. This medical inspection is to be continued also after embarkation, and the passengers examined, first a week after departure, and then every third day, as a means of detection in cases where infection may have been taken shortly prior to embarkation. Then on arrival at any Indian port, a rigid examination is enjoined, and anyone found affected is to be detained for treatment. It has also been recommended, and approved of by Government, that anyone found suffering from chigger on medical examination, shall be prohibited from leaving any East African port for India.

ROME has been chosen as the seat of the next meeting of the Congress of Orientalists, and the Italian Committee with Signor Gubernatis as its chairman is taking active steps to make it successful. It is in no way to fall below those that have preceded it ; that is the determination of the Committee, and King Humbert, his President of the Council, the Minister of Public Instruction, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs will assist the Committee with this object in view. The Congress will be formally opened and closed in the capitol, the scientific meeting taking place in the University of Rome. A circular calling attention to the coming meeting and the facilities which will be offered to Orientalists anxious to attend has been issued. The Italian Consul in Bombay, Signor Boggiano, will give further information on application.

THE rain which fell yesterday in Bombay was very welcome, for it allayed the growing alarm at what seemed to threaten a suspension of ploughing and sowing up-country. The reports from the cotton districts were very disquieting. These fears have been allayed by the news that rain is falling on the Ghauts and up-country. There was a heavy downpour at Lanowli and Khandalla yesterday.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will hold a reception at Government House, Ganesh Khind, on Tuesday next.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. T. R. McLellan, of his office as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

MR. T. L. F. BEAUMONT has been nominated to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

PROFESSOR M. MACMILLAN is appointed a member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite resigned.

LIEUTENANT H. W. B. BOYD, F. R. C. S., I. M. S., Physician, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, is allowed leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

THE Municipal Corporation, at their meeting yesterday, passed without dissent two important resolutions. They were passed in accordance with notices of motion given by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta. The first of them was "That the Corporation are anxious to invite the earnest attention of the City Improvement Trust Board to the great need and desirability of admitting the public to their proceedings except on occasions when they may deem it against public interests." The other resolution was "That a committee of Councillors (named in the resolution) be appointed for reconsidering the Chowpatty section of D Ward Street scheme, and in the meantime, the president be requested to invite Government and the City Improvement Board to refer the final adoption of the scheme till the receipt of a representation thereon from the Corporation."

MR. C. N. SEDDON, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

THE question of a new site for the new Government buildings at Simla is now being looked into by a small committee of Engineers.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Don Maurico Ries as Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden.

Mr. D. G. OMMANEY and Mr. T. S. Greenaway have been appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police at Khandesh and Thana respectively.

A REVISED list of persons exempted from the operations of the Indian Arms Act is published in the current number, Bombay Government Gazette.

THE Government *Gazette* contains a notification of a new rule under the Indian Factories' Act requiring the placing of guards to ring-throstle-frames, flying-throstle-frames and doubling-frames.

THE Secretaries to Government were to hold another conference at Simla on Monday morning regarding Lord Curzon's recent suggestions for accelerating the routine of Government business.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 4 was 517, giving a death-rate of 30·75 per annum per thousand as against 26·13 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·55 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 52 died from fevers ; 43, plague ; 8, small-pox ; 9 measles ; 1, leprosy ; 92, phthisis ; 39, diseases of the nervous system ; 85, affections of the respiratory organs ; 26, diarrhœa ; 16, dysentery ; 31, still-born ; 19, old age and debility ; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 18 ; Brahmin, 11 ; Bhattia, 7 ; Hindu of other caste, 237 ; Hindu outcaste, 69 ; Musalman, 126 ; Parsee, 21 ; Jew, 6 ; Native Christian, 13 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 1 ; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 182 as against 218 the corresponding period of last year, and 302 the average over the past five years.

THE South Behar Railway, eighty miles long, was opened to traffic on Monday.

COLONEL MUIR, 17th Bengal Cavalry, has succeeded Major G. J. Younghusband as Honorary Secretary of the Indian Polo Association.

MR. G. STEVENSON, Commissioner, Orissa Division, and Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, Orissa, is allowed furlough for one year and three months.

MR. JAMES PRATT, officiating Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice Mr. Justice Handley.

THERE was a most marked decline in the death-rate of Madras City last week, the average being only 29·9, while the mean for the ten previous years was 36·6.

MR. F. H. Hamnett, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Judge of Coimbatore, in the place of Mr. Gordon Mackenzie, who is to act as Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

THE parcel post between Egypt and Greece having been temporarily suspended owing to quarantine restrictions, parcels cannot be sent by post from India to Greece until further notice.

A CONVOY which was marching from Jandola to Dera Ismail Khan on Saturday morning was attacked by a gang of Waziris near Haidari Kach. One sepoy and one Waziri were wounded in the affray.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR M. GERARD, officiating in command of the Oudh District, takes 60 days' privilege leave from the 15th instant. Colonel A. Turner will command the district in General Gerard's absence.

FROM the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 203 Hindus, and 38 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 261 the death-rate being 29·9, and the mean for the ten previous years being 36·6.

MR. E. W. COLLIN, officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal goes on furlough for seven and a half months. Mr. F. A. Slack, officiating Secretary, General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, acts for Mr. Collin, in addition to his own duties.

COLONEL W. HALES, Colonel on the Staff at Moultan, and officiating in command of the Lahore District, has gone on three months' privilege leave. Sir Charles Leslie officiates in command of the district until General Morton's return on the 18th instant.

THE Madras Government is considering an agreement with the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company, embodying the terms with regard to the construction of the Bodinayakkanur-Kot gudi Road. In the meantime the work will be proceeded with at the expense of the Company.

A NOTABLE figure in Calcutta has just passed away in the person of Mr. William Stalkartt, aged 84, who was believed to be the oldest European resident in India. Mr. Stalkartt came out to India in 1833, and during his long residence of 66 years in the country had never once been to England.

RECRUITING is brisk across the border—"under orders from the Amir a large number of strong men from Kandahar, Garhshak, Farrah, Herat, and Turkistan are being sent to Kabul for the purpose of replacing them in the army for those who are sick, aged or unable to perform the duties of soldiers."

THE United States Secretary of War has just made public the report of General Otis, from which it appears that when the volunteer regiments are withdrawn there will still be 25,000 regular troops in the Philippines. But it is stated in Washington that, although General Otis does not call for more troops, it will be necessary to form an additional corps of five thousand men ready for service abroad.

THE report of the East Indian Railway for the half year ending December 31st 1898—presented at the general meeting in London last week—shows that the total coal traffic for the six months amounted to nearly two million tons, over quarter of a million tons more than in the corresponding period of 1897. The value was 91·4 lakhs, not much less than half the total value of the general merchandise carried.

MR. G. B. SCOTT, of the Survey Department, met with a serious accident at Naini Tal the other day. While Mr. Scott was out riding with his daughter, the two horses fell to fighting, and in his endeavours to separate them Mr. Scott had his arm badly "savaged." The left arm sustained a compound fracture in two places and the shoulder was dislocated, the flesh of course being much lacerated at the same time.

THE defalcations recently discovered in the Ganjam Treasury amount, it is said, to something like a lakh and a half of rupees. It appears that it is all Court of Wards money, and the frauds were committed by the simple means of false vouchers. We understand that Government is sending Mr. W. Williamson, Assistant Accountant General, to make a thorough investigation of the matter on behalf of the Court of Wards.

The Sessions Judge of Coimbatore has just heard the appeal of the bookseller who was convicted by the District Magistrate of Ootacamund of interrupting a Church Missionary Society street preacher. The Judge held that street preaching intended for the ears of the passers by was not a religious service, and set aside the conviction of the bookseller under Section 296 ; but the Judge concurred with the Magistrate that an offence had been committed under Section 298. The result was that the sentence was reduced from eight to four months' imprisonment.

MR. J. D. Rees writes to the "Times" to dispel the doubts which have been expressed in England whether the Act recently passed by the Legislative Council, conferring on the Indian Government power to impose countervailing duties in the case of bounty-fed sugar imported from European centres, has been approved throughout India. Incidentally he remarks:—"In the 24 years in which I have closely studied the vernacular newspapers, I do not think they have ever expressed approval of a Government measure more unanimous than that with which they received the Bill for the amendment of the Indian Tariff Act."

THE following are the figures of arms stolen during the past year from regiments stationed on the frontier —Lee-Metfords 38, Martini-Henry carbines 25, revolvers 22. Notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions now adopted by regimental authorities for the safe custody of their weapons, the enterprising rifle thief has achieved a very fair amount of success in his risky profession. The most remarkable theft of the year occurred at Peshawar from a British regiment, where, without waking the occupants of the room, no less than 9 Lee-Metford rifles were stolen from an arms rack which had been placed in a barrack where ten men were sleeping and a light was burning.

THE village of Jangi Jalal in the Gujar Khan tahsil of the Rawalpindi district, in which plague is reported to have broken out, is a small settlement situated on the banks of the Vidal, a small tributary of the Sohan river. The seven cases that have occurred took place prior to the 22nd instant, since when there have been no fresh cases and only two deaths, the remaining patients being convalescent. The disease must, therefore, be of a mild type. The Commissioner has proceeded to the spot to supervise the necessary precautionary arrangements. The village is well away from the beaten track and neighbouring towns, and so offers facilities for the suppression of the outbreak.

THE Chief Collector of Customs in Burma writes with reference to the importation of ngapi (fish-paste) into Rangoon from Penang : "A great deal of the ngapi imported is said to be hardly fit for human consumption, and there may be something in the opinion which has been expressed that its use as food is responsible for a certain proportion of the heavy mortality in Lower Burma." This, the Financial Commissioner observes, is perhaps a somewhat far-fetched conclusion, though he thinks it would be well to have samples taken and chemically examined. It is a conclusion at all events which the nostrils of the voyagers on the steamers that carry the ngapi would strongly endorse.

A CURIOUS invention, which is likely to be of some use to navigators, has lately been brought to the notice of the United States Weather Bureau. An account of it is published in the monthly "Weather Review." It is called the Tugrin fog-dispeller and comprises an outlook pipe eight feet long with an internal diameter of three inches. A wide flange is placed at the mouth for the convenience of the navigating officer. A tube enters the pipe from below, and a blower sends a powerful stream of warm air through the tube and pipe, literally blowing a hole through the fog which is dispersed in every direction. The fog condenses in r

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

PROSPECT OF A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, JULY 5.

Messrs. Hofmeyer, Herholdt and Fischer, the Cape and Free State mediators, conferred with President Kruger and the Transvaal Executive at Pretoria, to-day, the meeting lasting the whole day.

No official intimation has been given of the result of the conference, but it is believed that the reforms favoured by the Afrikanders were accepted by the Boer Executive and will be submitted to the Raad to-morrow, thus preserving peace.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ORANGE STATE ON THE SITUATION.

JULY 6.

The President of the Orange Free State, in his speech at the closing of the Raad, said he still hoped for a peaceful settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and the Transvaal, but if war came it would not be the fault of the Transvaal.

INDIAN COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

Earl Spencer, speaking at Cambridge, condemned the Indian countervailing proposals as being akin to protective duties.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND THE LAWS OF WAR.

JULY 5.

The Hague Peace Conference has definitely adopted a new code of laws to be observed in time of war.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Yorkshire has defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 160 runs. Lancashire won the match against Sussex by 29 runs.

The following matches were drawn :—Australia vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham ; Surrey vs. Essex, and Oxford vs. Cambridge.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 30th June, left here, at 2 a.m., to-day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

FORMATION OF A RESERVE COMPANY SANCTIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a Reserve Company of Volunteer Artillery in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Only Europeans who have been efficients for five years in the Volunteer Artillery Corps or been through the ranks of the Royal Artillery or Navy are eligible. The Company will be under the command of the Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and entitled to use its headquarters, wear its uniform, etc., but the only drill compulsory will be the annual gun target practice.

Capitation grant at Rs. 15 per head per annum for the new Corps is also sanctioned.

GOVERNMENT GRANT TOWARDS PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

A grant of Rs 13,500 has been sanctioned by the Government of India in the Military Department towards the expenses of plague measures in Poona and Kirkee during the current year.

RANGOON IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Government of India have approved of an extensive scheme for curtailment of the area of the Rangoon Cantonment, the balance being made over to the Municipal administration, ten new houses for officers being built and others repaired, at a total cost of five lakhs of rupees, to be paid for by sale of surplus land.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

It is understood that Colonel Sandy is resigning his appointment as Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad, with a view to reside at Home.

Captain Bagwell Purefoy, 5th Dragoon Guards, has applied to retire on pension.

LEAVE.

Commander G. P. Hewitt, Indian Marine, is granted fifteen months' leave, outside India.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

THE ALLAHABAD-FYZABAD LINE.

A Press note, issued to-day, states that the Allahabad-Fyzabad line, including the Ganges bridge, which was included in the list of light 2ft. 6in. gauge lines, for the construction of which the North-Western Provinces Government were authorized to negotiate, has been excluded from the negotiations. The chord line will be constructed by State agency on 5ft. 6in. gauge, and probably worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway administration. The survey will be undertaken during the working season in 1899-1900, and the construction will follow in 1900-1901 and succeeding years.

Following the completion of the Allahabad-Fyzabad railway, it is Possible that connections will be made on the standard gauge from a junction north of the new Ganges bridge with Rae Bareli to form a direct route between Lucknow and Allahabad, and with the Lucknow-Benares chord line to form a direct route between Allahabad and Benares.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 6.

There were 37 cases and 22 deaths recorded in the City to-day ; in the Cantonment 13 cases and 12 deaths ; and 2 cases and 5 deaths in the District.

The total mortality was 35.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel, arrived here from Bombay at daylight, to-day.

The s. s. R. Rubattino, arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-4
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £700,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The lovely summer weather which has now, we hope, fairly set in, is bringing out all the beauty and fashion of society in its smartest garbs. The crowd at Church Parade on Sunday exceeded, if possible, that on any previous Sabbath this season. I notice a confusion of beautiful frocks, and remarked that the predominating colour was black and white, although pale grey, mauve, and light shades of tan and biscuit colour were all to the fore. The Duchess of Malborough looked her best in a mauve costume with a large hat to match. Lady Aline Beaumont was in a pretty frock of lilac, and Lady Flora Poore was delightfully fresh and summery in a white dress, with large pink sash. I greatly admired a charming white gown cut low at the neck, which suited its wearer, but is not a style that is generally becoming. A bright scarlet velvet zouave coat worn with a dark skirt made a picturesque dash of colour. A white satin, handsomely embroidered in black, and a blue frock with a scarf of orange silk, and a sash of the same material were both striking costumes.

Garden parties are now of course in full swing. The one given by the Duchess of Devonshire, last week, was immensely crowded, and the terrace at Devonshire House was literally blocked with guests. The dearth of men, especially young ones, was particularly noticeable. Crowds of women came unaccompanied by their husbands—which is not to be wondered at, for what is a man to do at such an entertainment as a garden party?

Talking of garden parties, I was reading to-day in a journal some "little points of etiquette" to be observed at these functions, which somewhat amused me, and may perhaps be followed with advantage by Anglo-Indian young ladies, or dare I say it, "married ladies": "If you should happen to meet an old friend, or a special friend, or be introduced to a stranger who pleases you, do not be induced to walk with him to some out-of-the way nook or corner of the garden, and spend the rest of the afternoon in a tete-at-tete flirtation or conversation with him, as it is very injurious to a young girl just starting in life to gain the reputation of being a flirt, and for her name to be associated with any one man, and it is bad taste to monopolize his society, as men are often scarce at a garden party." This is very excellent advice, though I imagine the sensible girl, or married woman will not take it ; but finding men to be scarce will take the earliest opportunity of booking the best she can find for the afternoon.

Further advice, which really is worth taking, is with regard to suitable dress for garden parties—"Avoid silks and satins, and wear a fresh well-cut muslin, a smart cotton, or a white flannel or serge dress—a smart hat is allowable, and see that it is well secured with pins, but a sailor hat is generally preferable especially for a young girl."

Table decorations are prettier than ever this year. At two dinner parties I have been at lately the flowers were a dream of beauty. At one, the table, which was very long, was arranged with a high bank of flowers running down the centre, and on the other occasion, a wall of maiden hair fern unmixed with flowers, and quantities of candles shaded with coloured shades, made a simple, but most effective decoration. I could not help noting what a pretty idea this would be for India, and easy to carry out, as maiden hair fern is easily procured, and grows in profusion in many gardens, and the candles might be dispensed with in favour of small lamps with coloured shades, as these are not so easily extinguished by the drought, or breeze, which we always hope to feel in the Indian dining-room. Yes, hope, but how often are we doomed to disappointment.

Lace ties have now almost entirely superseded the stiff linen collars, and are worn with shirts and dresses of any material. I fancy this fashion will meet with much favour in India, where the warm weather makes us feel a stiff collar to be very uncomfortable. These little scarves are made of almost any light and airy material ; white or cream chiffon, edged with narrow bebe ribbon or lace, looks always soft and becoming, whilst white muslin with tucks, and lace edging are pretty, easily made, an wash well. They should be cut long enough to go twice round the throat, and the ends are tied in a large bow made up white. Coloured tulle bows are also much worn, and look very dressy.

A great many recipes are given for the cure of wrinkles, for women, it seems, have a very strong objection to the little crow's feet that will make their appearance and thereby testify to ourselves and others that we are "getting on." Well, here is a very excellent recipe and simple : "Wrinkles not too deeply lined may be satisfactorily removed by moistening the fingers with oil and rubbing the skin in the opposite direction from that which the wrinkle is inclined to take." Another valuable recipe is : "Pure air, plenty of exercise, wholesome food, a good conscience, stimulus to thought and activity of the brain, forgetfulness of self, and the culture of that inner beauty which illuminates the plainest features, and makes even wrinkles beautiful."

As long as women cling to youth,
And disregard their age,
They never can be old for sooth—
Their youth fills up the page.

I have lately heard that a new club is to be started called the "Slang Club," and is to be intended for the cultivation of really tip top artistic slang ; It is argued by those with whom the idea originated that a good slangy word expresses far more than any conceivable sentence. Already they have had their first meeting, and have made a fair start in introducing quite a number of exceedingly—to use a word—expressive expressions, which have not been altogether unfavourably received.

Society is taking to ballooning ! and I hear on the highest authority that several balloon parties have been arranged, and come off, and in most cases the ascents have been quite successful. The amusement is a costly one, so is only within the reach of the smart and fashionable, who are blessed with plenty of the where-withal. It is voted as being an exhilarating pick-me-up, combined with a very delightful experience.

But to return to that ever-absorbing topic—Dress Blouses are more than ever worn, but the black skirt and dressy blouse is now a thing of the past. Blouses must have some kind of family likeness to the skirt ; for instance, if you have a blue serge skirt, wear with it a blue glace silk shirt, or blue and white cambric, but see that the skirt and blouse look as if they belong to each other. If you wear white pique, or drill, wear white or white and coloured striped shirts with them. Muslin and embroidered shirts are immensely worn, and with them large square or sailor collars, frilled and trimmed with lace. For home evening wear the black satin skirt—a coloured tea jacket is out of date, but a plain satin skirt of any dark shade, with a slip bodice and transparent lace blouse of a corresponding colour, is very smart. These costumes look particularly well in black with a bodice covered with jet or spangled net. Feather boas are very fashionable, and no smart gown is considered complete without a white, or grey, or black and white ostrich feather boa worn round the neck and fastened at the waist. With regard to hats, small toques are thought to be the best style. These are made in fancy straws of all colours, and also of net covered with flowers. The favourite sailor is shown in every conceivable colour, and mixtures of colour, but the white with a black band still continues to be most worn.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total	9	6	88
Total plague deaths to date	46,814	40,743	
Same date last year	14	6	50

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT SANTA CRUZ.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CAPTAIN IREMONGER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Some days ago a notification was published in the "Gazette of India" to the effect that Captain E. A. Iremonger, Durham Light Infantry, had been permitted to retire from the service on a gratuity. This announcement had more significance to his brother officers and to people in Bombay than appeared on the surface. It meant the close of the career of a promising British officer, who some twelve years ago obtained a commission in the Line and had every prospect of continuing to rise in the service. He came to Bombay with the Durham Light Infantry, and was among the foremost in all sports, captaining the football team of that sporting regiment, his wife being a prominent figure in amateur theatricals. In November last, Captain Iremonger was appointed Adjutant of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers, and went with them to the annual camp at Igatpuri. While there he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Gregory, the wife of Mr. G. Gregory, a First Class Assistant Engineer on the railway. Mrs. Iremonger being at Home at the time, an intimacy sprang up between the two which might not otherwise have been possible, and it was currently stated that when, at the close of the camp, Captain Iremonger returned to his bungalow at Palli Hill he was joined by Mrs. Gregory. The following day, Mr. Gregory, who was considerably his wife's senior, proceeded to Bandora, taking with him a number of men for the purpose of watching Captain Iremonger's bungalow. He discovered that Mrs. Gregory was there, and forthwith proceeded to take out a warrant for arrest against Captain Iremonger on a charge of enticing away his wife. The arrest was effected, and Captain Iremonger was lodged in the police quarters at Bandora, until a local solicitor stood surety for him and he was admitted to bail. Mrs. Gregory refused to return to Igatpuri with her husband, and on Captain Iremonger being liberated she rejoined him. The matter was reported to his regimental headquarters, and Captain Iremonger was recommended to send in his papers. This he did, with the result that the official notification we have referred to was "gazetted." A gratuity of £1,200 was accorded by Government.

It was believed that Mr. Gregory would proceed against Captain Iremonger, criminally as well as for a divorce, but he appeared to have abandoned the idea. Mrs. Gregory continued to live with Captain Iremonger, who subsequently removed to Santa Cruz, where he proposed embarking in poultry farming. No proceedings were instituted, and current gossip said that the husband was disinclined to proceed, being willing to take his wife back and forgive her if she would return. For what purpose has not transpired, but it seems that on Wednesday night Mr. Gregory suddenly appeared at Santa Cruz, and at about 9-30 went to the bungalow occupied by Captain Iremonger. What occurred immediately on his arrival is not yet stated, but Mr. Gregory shot at and wounded Captain Iremonger. Mrs. Gregory, hearing the report and a cry, ran to his assistance, whereupon her husband shot her dead. He then walked to the seashore and shot himself through the head, his body being found where he fell. An alarm was raised by Captain Iremonger's servants, who did what they could for their master, and yesterday morning he was brought in to Bombay by train and carried on a charpoy from Church Gate station to St. George's Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The occurrence has created a painful sensation ; the climax of an affair which had for some months afforded food for gossip, being wholly unexpected.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A tragedy of an extremely painful nature was enacted at Santa Cruz on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Gregory, Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, stationed at Igatpuri, shot his wife dead and severely wounded Captain Iremonger, of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, late Adjutant of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and subsequently committed suicide by shooting himself. The circumstances that led to this sad event were of a peculiarly distressing character, and had become common talk among the class of society in which the three persons concerned moved. It appears that Captain Iremonger was introduced to Mrs. Gregory some months ago at Igatpuri by her husband, after which the friendship between Captain Iremonger and Mrs. Gregory grew so strong that the lady left her husband's protection, came to Bombay, and subsequently began to reside with him at Palli Hill, Bandora. This gave rise to a grave scandal, and the aggrieved husband, on being informed of the relations that subsisted between them, came to Bombay and exerted his endeavours to bring his wife round and to induce her to return to him. But his efforts unfortunately proved unsuccessful, and the erring wife seemed determined to risk everything and to remain where she was. Subsequently Mr. Gregory instituted criminal proceedings against Captain Iremonger, first in the Magistrate's Court at Bandora, and then at Thana, on the charge of enticing away his wife. But before the case came on for hearing, mutual friends interfered and criminal proceedings were dropped. For some time afterwards there was apparently a lull, and Mr. Gregory returned to his duties at Igatpuri. But the scandal having travelled far and wide, Captain Iremonger was asked to send in his papers, and his resignation was lately accepted by the Government of India. The turn which the matters then took, indicated that the parties had settled down quietly, and it was never for a moment suspected that anything further would come of this. But the expectation was destined not to be fulfilled. Yesterday morning news spread far and wide that Mr. Gregory had avenged the wrong done to him by shooting his wife and Captain Iremonger in cold blood.

It appears from inquiries that, at about 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Gregory was seen to rush into the bungalow occupied by Captain Iremonger and Mrs. Gregory at Santa Cruz and fire a shot at Captain Iremonger with a six-chamber revolver, which he carried in his hand. Captain Iromonger ran for his life out into the compound, and was immediately followed by Mrs. Gregory. As he appeared to be fainting from loss of blood, Mrs. Gregory caught hold of him, when her husband, who had come after them, fired three shots at her, killing her on the spot. Captain Iremonger in the meanwhile managed to escape and running up to the toll chowkey, situated between Santa Cruz and Bandora, hid himself in it. He then sent one of his men to call Dr. De Monte, and he, on his going to the chowkey, was told by the wounded man to run up to the assistance of Mrs. Gregory. Subsequently, Captain Iremonger was taken to Dr. De Monte's dispensary at Bandora, where his wound was dressed. At six o'clock, yesterday morning, Dr. Prall was sent for and on his advice the patient was removed to the European General Hospital. On examination it was found that he had a bullet wound just below the region of the heart, the bullet having probably been embedded in the lungs. His condition was considered to be critical. Mrs. Gregory had three wounds below the region of the heart, the bullets passing through her body. It is stated that while this tragedy was being enacted, the servants in the house went into a room and shut themselves in. As to Mr. Gregory, no trace was found of him until yesterday morning, when his body was found on the seashore at Danda. He had a bullet wound on the forehead, and as *rigor mortis* had set in, it was not possible to open his mouth to ascertain whether he had shot himself through the mouth, which was probably the case. His object in going to the seashore appears to be no other than this, that if the bullet wound failed to put an end to his life, he might drown himself. His body was found almost beneath the surface of the water. A "panchnama" was held by the local Magistrate on the bodies of the two deceased, which were buried in the evening at St. Stephen's cemetery. The late Mr. Gregory was 40 years old, while his wife was in her twenty-third year.

It may be added that the deposition of Captain Iremonger was taken by the Second Class Magistrate of Bandora, on Wednesday night.

THE CAUSES THAT LED TO IT.

A correspondent writes :—Last year, Mr. Gregory, who had lost his first wife, married Miss Furriss, a young lady 22 years of age, the daughter of a wealthy contractor in England. He had been, some years before, engaged on works carried out by Mr. Furriss, and he knew his future wife from her earliest childhood. It is certain that he was greatly attached to her, and that she for a time reciprocated his affection. But he was nearly double her age ; was habitually reserved, and his somewhat austere manner troubled the young bride, who fell an easy victim to the soldierly figure and genial temperament of Captain Iremonger when a cruel fate threw them together at the Volunteer gathering at Igatpuri. In the middle of February she left her home and came to Bombay to reside with Captain Iremonger. The latter had, and has still, a wife in England and two children.

It is inexplicable to his many friends how Mr. Gregory after the lapse of nearly six months decided to kill Captain Iremonger and himself. The first shock over, he recovered his serenity, and at the pressing instance of his friends agreed to withdraw the criminal proceedings he had instituted against the chief culprit. He expressed his willingness to take back his wife if she would go to her mother in London and await her accouchement. But the infatuated girl refused to leave her lover, although her brother came out to India to escort her to England.

Mr. Gregory was naturally much concerned at this, inasmuch as the prolonged cohabitation with Iremonger might afterwards cast a doubt on the paternity of the expected child. Nevertheless, he expressed himself as solely desirous of doing the best he could in the interest of his wife, and stated again and again that if she would leave her betrayer and return to her family at Home, he would forgive her. Though recurring frequently to his desire to prosecute Iremonger, he was never heard to utter any threats foreboding the deadful catastrophe of Wednesday evening. Yet it is certain that he was resolved to slay one or both of those who were the cause of his suffering, as a preliminary to ending his own life.

His dead body was first discovered yesterday morning by a gentleman walking along the seashore near Mr. Graves' bungalow at Santa Cruz. The dogs first drew attention to it. When an examination was made, it was seen that a pistol shot through the head had been the cause of death. In the pocket of his coat was found a letter with directions that it should be forwarded to his sister, a young girl, who had just come out to keep house for him at Igatpuri. Instructions were given as to where his keys and some other effects would be found.

At half-past ten o'clock, yesterday morning, the Bombay police, who had been informed of the murder of Mrs. Gregory and the attempt on the life of Captain Iremonger, went to some of the banks to ascertain whether Mr. Gregory had drawn any considerable sum. It was believed that he had taken to flight. A client of one of the banks arrived, and gave the news that the unhappy man's body had been found on the seashore an hour or two before. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory were buried last evening side by side in St. Stephen's cemetery, Bandora.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at Bandora. The Jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Gregory died by the hand of her husband, who was guilty of wilful murder, and then committed suicide.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF CAPTAIN IREMONGER.

Captain Iremonger, we learn last night, is in a dangerous and critical condition, and still suffering from the effects of haemorrhage and shock combined, and is so low that it would be in the highest degree dangerous to make an extensive examination. The bullet has not as yet been extracted. However, as he is a man of such strong constitution and in good health, the hospital surgical staff entertain hopes of his pulling through.

SIR BRADFORD LESLIE AND THE RAILWAY BLOCK.

Sir Bradford Leslie has addressed a long letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the block of goods-traffic at Howrah, in the course of which he says that when sheds are blocked with produce wagons arriving cannot be unloaded, and when wagons are reduced to serving as goods warehouses booking at up-country stations has to be stopped for want of rolling stock. If traffic would not come in rushes, if coolie strikes and plague scares would not occur, if tonnage were always available in proportion to the demands of trade, it is possible that Howrah depot would not be liable to be blocked with produce ; but it is the unforeseen that always occurs, and it is the duty of the railway administration to provide an ample margin of accommodation for all traffic offering for despatch. The cost of doing this is inconsiderable when compared with the loss and damage to trade caused by the suspension of traffic. This, however, can only be done by removing the passenger terminus from Howrah and utilising the entire area of Howrah railway yard for the goods traffic of the East Indian Railway, the Bengal Nagpore Railway and the East Coast Railway. It is a striking object lesson, and the Chamber will doubtless recognise it as conclusive proof of the urgent necessity for adopting the proposals of the Calcutta Central Railway syndicate, by which passenger traffic will be entirely separate from goods traffic.

THE BHULESHWAR TANK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. James Leask, Divisional Health Officer, prosecuted Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas and seven others, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, charging them with failing to comply with notices served them, requiring them to clean the Bhuleshwar Tank. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared for Mr. Tribhovandas, while Mr. Sakerdande defended accused Nos. 4 and 8. Mr. Leask said that the tank in question was cleaned so far back as 1863, and since then it had never been cleaned. The water in it was dirty. The present proceedings had been instituted with the sanction of the Standing Committee. On being questioned by the Court, defendants Nos. 6 and 7—Krishnarao Nanabhoy and Krishnabai, a woman—admitted the ownership of the tank, while defendants Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 denied having anything to do with the tank. Defendant No. 3 was not present in Court. It was stated on behalf of the accused that the work of cleaning the tank had already been commenced. Mr. Leask said that since the previous day some coolies had been working with a hand pump, but that was quite insufficient. The heavy rains would undo the work in a day, and the water in the tank would be as much as it was before. What was required to avoid all such difficulties, was to build a sluice, which would cost about Rs. 700. The Magistrate discharged those defendants, who denied the ownership of the tank, and adjourned the case for a month, directing defendants Nos. 6 and 7, who admitted the ownership, along with a Bania, to clean the tank during that period. It was stated on behalf of the owners of the tank that the cost of building a sluice would be very heavy. The Magistrate remarked that there were many wealthy Banias, who would be ready to do the needful in the matter. The party then left the Court.

MILITARY NEWS.

35th Sikhs.—Lieutenant J. Freeband to be officiating Wing Officer.

28th Bombay Pioneers.—Major L. Vidal to be Second-in-Command. Captain D. Thompson to be Wing Commander.

3rd Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant J. Randall, from the 23rd Bengal Pioneers, to be officiating Squadron Officer.

Erinpura Irregular Force.—Major R. H. Cole to be Commandant.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Captain Kirkpatrick to be Second-in-Command pro tem. Captain Fagan to be Wing Commander pro tem.

Lieutenant W. Hood is appointed Adjutant of the 1st Bedfordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant J. Gaisford, 20th Punjab Infantry, becomes Assistant Inspector, Army Signalling at Kasauli.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

The Oval, thanks to the powers that be, has been thrown open. Every night is now taken up, so that football may be said to be booming. The Cooperage has not for the last few years sufficed for the footballers ; but with the present increase in space there ought to be plenty of room for new talent to develop.

On Saturday last, in the Rovers vs. Norfolks the wind rendered accurate play difficult, and consequently the game was not very interesting or exciting. The Rovers' captain, Sutherland, is playing a good game this year, his kicking being particularly safe. It would be better though if he remembered that a half should go at once for the man with the ball, and either deprive him of it or force him to pass, when the back's chance comes in. As there is generally a strong wind blowing across the ground, a hint to the forwards may prove useful. Forwards at present always pass down the wind, but if they would pass up against the wind to their outside forward, they would make him much more dangerous, as he then can centre or shoot with the wind. Whereas though passing down the wind is easier, yet the outside forward if he secures the ball has to centre or shoot against the wind.

The Gymkhana Rugby game on Monday was spoilt by the scanty attendance. It is to be hoped that players are not becoming slack so early in the season. The Gym does not want for forwards or halves, but the three-quarter line is weak in passing and taking passes especially. Williamson is down with dysentery and will be unable to turn out for some short time to come. Bergne is playing a good game, but appeals somewhat too often. It is better to leave matters in the hands of the Referee.

The Sailors are a sturdy lot, and tremendously enthusiastic ; with a little more knowledge of the offside rule, they should do well.

The Rangers are not the team they have been, and feel the loss of Kelly. Still Spencer ought to be able to get them into shape.

The Gymkhana Rugby Tournament comes off during the week 18-23 September. It is hoped that Madras will send a team, and in that case Calcutta ought certainly to come over ; they would be very welcome.

The Hockey Tournament is in the third week in October. The Gymkhana Hockey under the charge of Mr. Stevens is being run more energetically than in former years, there being a game every week. It is too early to say at present how the team is shaping, but it will doubtless be able to give a good account of itself.

The Gymkhana socker had a practice game yesterday on the Oval, but though twenty-two agreed, only fourteen turned out. It is really too bad and very disheartening to the Secretary.—X.

GOLF.

A match between sides representing "Scotland vs. The World" was played at the Gymkhana yesterday morning. The game being, as most people know, a Scotch pastime, it was natural to expect the representatives of Scotland would win. They had a stronger lot of players than those representing the World, though the disparity was not great. It was arranged that each victory should count two points, and for every hole up one point. Scotland won six matches to three, and won sixteen holes to nine, three matches being halved, and, therefore, won with a majority of 13 points.

The course is now in very good condition, and at the present time golf is very popular. Play has been resumed on the Gymkhana side of the maidan, while the course on the other side has been altered and materially improved. The sixth tee has been moved nearer the fifth green, and consequently a sliced ball may get punished. The seventh hole is a new one and of a sporting character. The eighth hole is as good, but not better than when in its previous position, and a decided improvement has been effected in moving the ninth tee into the middle of the course. The greens are in excellent condition, and play truer than has been the case for some months.

The scores in the match were as follows :—

Scotland.	Holes.	The World.	Holes.
Dr MacDonald	1	Mr W P Peechey	0
Mr J Stiven	0	Mr C H S Boggs	0
Mr H G W Meikle	1	Mr E F Nicholson	0
Mr J Rodgers	5	Mr W E Young	0
Rev R M Gray	3	Mr J K Gordon	0
Capt Aitken	0	Capt Holland	1
Mr R A Don	0	Mr J C Kiddle	6
Mr L J Robertson	3	Capt Rogers	0
Mr J Irvine	0	Mr A T spalding	2
Mr R Aitkin	0	Mr A E Hoe	0
Mr R W Playfair	0	Mr C E Nixon	0
Mr R H M Steven	3	Mr C St Paul	0
	16		9

THE LATE MR. DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS.

We regret to announce the sad and sudden death of the well-known Hindu gentleman which took place at his Walkeshwar bungalow on Wednesday morning. For the last few weeks he was in indifferent health, but there was nothing to denote that the sad end would be so near and so sudden. Only an hour before he expired he took his meals as usual and was dressing to go to office when some sudden pain shot across his chest and died through failure of heart. Mr. Damoderdas was a leading and respectable member of the Hindu communities of Bombay and Surat and had considerable experience in the commercial line and cotton and mill industry. As chairman and director he was closely connected with the management of the Alliance, Colaba Mill and Land, Sassoon and Alliance Silk, Southern India Mills, the Indian, New Berar, Bellary, Sind and Albert Press Companies, and had a proprietory interest in the Saraswati and Tapti Mills. He was also an advising referee to the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. His refined manners, kind-heartedness, and above all, his keen foresight and wide experience in matters commercial, had won for him high regard from all he came in contact with. He was equally well-known for his charities which were really many sided and of lasting usefulness. In addition to the Tapidas and Tulsidas Varajdas Charitable Fund and handsome donations to the Surat High School, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Surat Water-works, Pinjarapole of Surat, Bombay, &c., and such other bodies of public utility, given by himself and his respected father and uncle, he has built temples, dharamsalas, &c., at Nassik, Sidhpur, Muttra, Dumas, Ajeera, &c., and only a year ago made a Trust Deed of about two and a half lacs for charitable purposes. A handsome sum of 25 thousand rupees was set apart by his widow, at his death, for charitable purposes in addition to the several charities to be made after him. He belonged to a well-known and ancient Hindu family of Surat, and he was the eldest son of the late Shet Tapidas Varajdas, who has established a lasting claim on the gratitude of the people of his community. Mr. Damoderdas was a very enlightened gentleman and held very liberal views as regards matters social and educational, and was anxious for the advancement of both in his community who will keenly feel his loss. He died at the age of 54, deeply mourned by his friends, relatives and many a helpless destitute who lived on his private support. The offices with which he was connected, and the Alliance Mill and the office and millworks of his brother Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas were closed as a mark of respect to his memory.

ATTACKS ON EUROPEANS AT LAHORE.

On Tuesday night Mr. Petman, Government Junior Advocate, whilst driving in a brougham in the Civil Station, Lahore, was encountered by a gang of men and armed with *lathis* and *gandasas*, who attempted to stop the brougham. The horses, however, bolted and Mr. Petman immediately reported the matter to the Police. Meanwhile, a more serious attack was made at the same place on Mr. Stow, the City Magistrate, and Mr. Wilberforce, the Registrar of the Chief Court, who were driving in an open trap. The assailant stopped the trap, and beat both the gentlemen severely on the back and shoulders. Mr. Wilberforce jumped down to tackle the assailants, when the pony got away and left Mr. Wilberforce alone on the road with a crowd of *budmashes*. He made for home running hard, pursued by two men, but managed to outdistance them. Mr. Stow drove to the Punjab Club, and a large number of the members turned out to render Mr. Wilberforce assistance, but that gentleman had already reached home safely. Deeds of violence have been common here lately, and police guards are patrolling the roads nightly. In this case all the culprits escaped, and are still at large.

THE SEDITION CASES.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the second of the sedition cases connected with the "Gurakhi" newspaper, namely that against Vinayek Narayen Bhatye, the proprietor and publisher of the paper, was resumed before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a Special Jury. The prisoner was charged with having in the issues of the "Gurakhi" of the 24th March and 26th and 30th March last, published articles with a view to excite or attempt to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India, and further with having, on the 26th March last, abetted Luxman Narayen Joshi ; and he was further charged with a similar offence in respect of an article published in the "Gurakhi" of the 30th March last. The Honorable Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

Special Jury.

Mr. Henry Solomon, Foreman.

Mr. J. B. Haworth.	Mr. E. S. Hale.
Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.	Mr. Rustomjee S. Powalla.
Mr. Dinshaw P. Bath.	Mr. Edward Meyers.
Mr. J. G. P. Alston.	Mr. Bapujee Raghunath.

The following further evidence was called for the prosecution :—

Ballajee Mammoo, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was a postal sepoy and knew the prisoner, who lived on the premises of the "Gurakhi" press opposite the Girgaum post office. On the 27th March last, Shunkerrao gave witness a registered parcel.

The evidence was objected to and excluded.

Dadabhoy Narayen, examined by Mr. Scott, said he was managing clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Nobls and knew the accused.

Do you know where the accused was on the 25th March last ?—I think he was in the press.

Do you know where he was on the 25th March ?—I think he was in the press. I know Chrisnarao Munjinath. I saw him at the "Gurakhi" office on the evening of the 25th March last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson : I think I was sitting there from 5 to 9 p.m.

Were you continuously sitting there all the time ?—Yes.

What was the reason for your being there all the time ?—I cannot tell you the reason, because the accused being my friend, I am daily with him. I was not there on professional business.

Did you go direct from the office to the press ?—No.

What time did you leave the office ?—I am not sure, but I think I left the office at 3 p.m. I did not go there for any express purpose. I have no distinct recollection from where I went to accused's house. Happening to be in the neighbourhood, I went to have a chat with the accused. I saw Crishnarao there, and I know he was coming there, because he told me so at my office.

You were managing accused's case ?—Yes.

Mr. Bland took the case from you and gave it to another clerk ?—Yes. The accused said I gave evidence against him to the Police Court and therefore the case was taken away from me.

Mr. Bland said you were coquetting with the police and gave information to the police ?—Not quite so but something of that sort.

The native witnesses in the case saw you, not Mr. Bland ?—In fact I did not see any witnesses.

Do you know how any body got knowledge of the fact that Chrisnarao was at the "Gurakhi" press on the 25th March ?—I do not know.

Mr. Anderson repeated a question to the witness.

The Chief Justice (smiling) : The question has been put four times, and of course time passes while you put a question four times.

Mr. Anderson asked to be pardoned and went on with the cross-examination.

Witness, continuing said : I told Mr. Bland that the accused wanted to apologise, that he said the articles were written without his knowledge and consent, and that he wished Mr. Bland to draw up an apology.

Did you tell Mr. Bland that this was untrue to your personal knowledge ?—No, I never told him so. I don't know how the police got knowledge that I and Crishnarao were at the "Gurakhi office" on the 25th March.

You have been in some trouble with the police, you and Crishnarao ?—Yes, with regard to a play performed by a company, of which I was the president. It was a caricature of the trial of Mr. Tilak. The play was stopped, because the company no longer exists.

Re-examined by Mr. Scott : The accused told me he would go to Nassik on the 26th March. He told me that on the 25th March.

To Mr. Anderson : I saw Luxmon Joshi in the Police Court, and I saw him once in the "Gurakhi" press in the month of May.

Lieutenant Davidson, recalled, said he had been on plague duty about eighteen months and had been in the habit of travelling between Bombay and Nassik. Witness mentioned the time of the different trains from Bombay to Nassik.

Mr. Scott said this was the case for the prosecution.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

The prisoner made a written statement in his defence, admitting that he wrote the article headed the White Man's Gun," &c., and submitting that it was not likely to excite disaffection. But if the jury were of opinion that it was, the prisoner was ready to tender an unconditional apology. With regard to the other articles of the 26th, 30th, and 31st March, accused said

and was desirous of attacking it on every possible occasion. He went on to argue that these articles were in prisoner's favour, as every article was upon some measure or act of Government. He asked the jury to contrast these writings with the articles by Joshi after March 26th. There are internal differences to be observed, and there was an altogether different spirit running through the articles. Mr. Scott had made a mistake in stating that prisoner had said he saw the White Man's Gaol article before it went to press. What prisoner said in his statement was that he saw the article after it was printed. Mr. Anderson argued that its contents were not sufficient to bring prisoner within the scope of section 124A. In respect to the "Raja and Rajya" article, he suggested that the Advocate-general had gone considerably too far in saying it contained a direct incitement of rebellion. The article may have been indiscreet, but it was written by Joshi without the authority and knowledge, either written or implied, of the prisoner. Referring, to Rhej evidence, Mr. Anderson pointed out various discrepancies, which he alleged occurred in Joshi's statement and went on to refer to the suggestion by the prosecution that the apology of April 2nd was merely a blind for his own personal safety. He (Mr. Anderson) argued that if the apology had been for that reason was it likely prisoner would omit to apologise for the article of March 26, as well as the article of March 30th and 31st. He regarded this as one of the strongest points in the defence. The facts relating to the story Joshi told about receiving instructions from prisoner to write these four articles was extremely improbable. Joshi was a Poona boy, and it was very probable for them to believe, and it was a fact, that they were written by Joshi behind the prisoner's back. Joshi was one of a class at Poona who regarded Chapker and Damodar heroes and the Dravids with disgust, and the articles were written in this spirit. Joshi had said the manuscripts were sent to the accused for revision, but an examination of the manuscripts showed no marks to be found. The statement was extremely difficult to believe. As to the time prisoner went to Nassik, the latter said he went on March 25th and pulled up at Deloali to go to Bagu on business, and the next day he went on to Poona, and counsel argued that the evidence given about seeing prisoner at the "Guarkhi" press on the night of the 25th March was a conspiracy of witnesses. He asked them to say that the first article did not come within the terms of the section, and that the article of March 30th was printed without his knowledge and consent. The reason the prosecution included the article of March 24 was because the prosecution thought prisoner's pleas in respect to the other articles would prevail with the jury, and it was only at the last moment they added the article of March 24th to the charge.

His lordship, in summing up, briefly referred to the section under which prisoner was charged, and which divided itself into three parts, that of attempting to excite hatred, contempt, and disaffection. The policy of the country allowed unrestrained comments on officers of state, on judges on measures of Government itself, with the qualification that the criticism was not to be written with the idea that it must never be a source of danger to the State, and it was only when a man overstepped this very wide limit that he brought himself within the purview of the law, and is liable to be punished. The jury had to see whether there had been an attempt on the part of the prisoner to commit this crime. A man is guilty of an attempt when he seeks by an intentional act to gain a certain end, and it fails of its object through some circumstances independent of his own will. To determine this they must look at the articles and determine the true meaning of the words and the innuendo implied, if any. They would then have to determine what is the probable or natural effect of those words, and whether they were calculated to bring the Government into hatred or contempt, or to excite feelings of disloyalty and disaffection. If they came to the conclusion that they did, they would further have to consider whether they were published with that intention. For that purpose the jury were entitled to act according to that universal principle that a man's acts must be taken to imply the ordinary meaning which such acts would reflect, having regard to the existing circumstances in which they occurred. With these elements established there would be the attempt to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established, and then they would have to determine whether or not the accused is responsible for the use of the words and did not use them with this intent. In arriving at these conclusions, he put before them the necessity of considering the whole bearing upon any single words, neither must they suppose they were passing judgment upon a question of good taste, for although there was very much in the articles which was extremely offensive they must not be led away by that. They must consider what effect the reading of such articles would have upon the Marathi readers of the paper and whether it would tend to have the effect ascribed in the charge. The rule of the British was compared in the article of March 24th to the Mogul rule, which the Marathis regarded as misrule. Now he came to the second part of the case whether the accused was responsible. He was assuming, of course, now, that an offence was comitted. It was for them to decide whether or not it was committed. They had not to consider any question of abetment. That was a difficulty which had been removed from the case. It was a fact, not disputed, that the accused was the publisher of the paper and they had evidence before them to show he was the proprietor, that he was the editor and it was also stated he was manager so that, given such a position it made it perfectly clear that he would come within that rule which makes a man "prima facie" liable for what appeared in the paper and if he sought to get out of that liability the onus lay with him. Mr. Anderson, while admitting the accused was publisher, and that as such, it was incumbent upon him to show such circumstances which would induce them to say the liability could not be foolered upon him. At the same time the onus of establishing that lay with him. Up to that point of the case, that was to say whether or not the offence had been committed the onus lay on the prosecution. This trial it was on the defence and it would be for the accused to convince them or the evidence before the Court, by the probabilities of the case in fact, that his "prima facie" liability was displaced. Now that in considering whether or not he was liable they must consider all the circumstances of the case. It was necessary for him to establish that the article was published without his knowledge or consent, without any acquiescence, and without any connivance on his part. They must establish that to their satisfaction. The only question was, How should he satisfy them on that point? How could he disassociate himself from the publication of the paper so that they would be entitled to say he was not responsible for what appeared in it. The case he had laid before them was this, that at the time that the last two articles were published he was not in Bombay. But absence itself was not a sufficient answer to the charge. There must be more than that. Nor was it enough that he should show morally the want of particular authority. It was not enough for him to say, "I never authorised the publication of this particular article." His lordship read what had been said by a very eminent judge on the subject of the liability of newspaper editors—Now it was no answer for the defence of this charge to say the accused did not authorise the particular article which formed the subject matter of the charge. What they must do was this: They must look at all the circumstances of the case and among those circumstances would be this. They were entitled to look at the general character of the paper, the way in which it had been carried on, for its general character might be such as to show that the publication of seditious libel was completely foreign to its purpose, while on the other hand it might be as such that the conduct of the paper might be such as to negative our presumption of innocence of sedition and fairly lead them to the reference that the obnoxious articles in fact authorised. And here again his lordship would say to them what had been said by a very eminent English Judge (His lordship quoted the late Sir Alexander Cockburn on the subject of newspaper proprietors, their responsibility and the characters of journals in reference to libel). Another circumstance, his lordship said, which in the facts of that particular case he thought they were established to be, was that the person he placed in the conduct of the paper at the time those articles were published—during his alleged absence. They were entitled to consider the previous conduct of that person, whether on the previous conduct of the accused they were entitled to assume that his paper would have been carried on with propriety or not, and they were entitled to consider this further point so far as it might arise in the evidence and they trod it in evidence that the young man Joshi was the sub-editor from the 6th February 1899. They were entitled to consider the character of the articles from his pen and whether or not they were of an obnoxious character whether any remonstrance had proceeded from the accused with reference thereto. His lordship then went into the details of the evidence and said with reference to Joshi's evidence they must remember he had already been convicted of participation in the offence with which the present prisoner was charged, and in the eyes of the law he was regarded as an accomplice. The law of evidence, however, did not forbid them receiving the testimony of an accomplice to procure a conviction. But it distinctly laid down that such evidence must be corroborated by independent witnesses. He, therefore, while not forbidding them to take Joshi's statement into consideration advised them to receive it with caution. He referred to the evidence of Dadabhoy who, he said, had given his evidence in a perfectly straight forward manner and with evident reluctance while his testimony with regard to seeing the accused in Bombay on the night of the 25th March was borne out by several other witnesses. If there was any question of doubt they must give the prisoner the benefit. With regard to this doubt it would not do for them to say they had a doubt because they could not work the case out. They must work it out thoroughly and then if they had a real and substantial doubt such as would influence them as ordinary men of the world in that case he was to have the benefit.

The jury retired and after an absence of about three quarters of an hour returned. The foreman said they found prisoner guilty with respect to the articles published on the 26th and 30th March, but not as regards the 24th March.

Mr. Scott said on that verdict he desired to tender against prisoner for previous convictions in order to obtain the maximum punishment.

His lordship said it was the practice in some of the courts in England before passing a sentence to require if anything was known about the prisoner, and in cases of theft, &c., he had done the same thing in India. He did not know it had ever been done in such a case as the present.

Mr. Scott said his friend Mr. Strangman told him such was the procedure in the Tilak case. If you think there must be a charge, I would ask you to do it.

His lordship said he was not prepared to add a charge.

Prisoner, in reply to the usual question, prayed for mercy. Joshi was the real culprit.

His lordship then passed sentence of twelve months imprisonment.

The court was crowded while His lordship delivered the charge to the jury.

CRICKET.

THE following will represent the Gymkhana on Saturday next, and players are particularly requested to note the change of grounds :—

A TEAM VS. 21ST BO. I.	B TEAM VS. NAVAL DEFENCE.
On 21st Bo. I. ground.	On Gymkhana ground.
Capt. Anderson	Stephens
Pogson	Cheetham
Capt. Aitken	Capt. Rogers
Scott	Baker
Gray	Skene
Wilson	Trotter
King	White
Capt. Kendall	Cresswell
Mackay	Nigel-Jones
Lillie	Brooks
Capt. Lock	Binning

AHMEDNAGAR GYMKHANA vs. JOHN-BRIGHT C. C.

A VERY interesting two days' cricket match was played at Nagar, on Monday and Tuesday last, between the above teams, which ended in a win for the Brights by two wickets and 39 runs. R. E. Mody, the Captain of the Parsee team, winning the toss, selected to bat on a wicket which was fast and true. Tall and rapid scoring was the order of the match. Both the sides had a good deal of leather-hunting all through out the match, especially the side which had the misfortune to lose the toss and hence had occasion to field from eleven in the morning till half past three in the evening, had a greater share. Rustom Mody was the hero of the match. He played a magnificent game in both the innings, contributing 85 runs in the first and 75 in the second innings. His hits were hard and clean, and except about three weak strokes including his score of both the innings he gave no semblance of a chance. B. J. Doctor, M. J. Doctor, Suntokjee, Reporter, Crawford, and junior Mody also played well, and materially assisted in compiling the scores. The Brights closed their innings for 168: to which the Gymkhana which consisted of a strong batting eleven responded with a total of 194. Sadler, the Captain of the Gymkhana, played splendidly and scored 54. Sanley, Keiley, Walter, and Derby also played sound cricket. With 26 runs to the bad the Brights opened their second innings rather disastrously, losing five wickets for 62; but after lunch they had a merry innings. They scored 210 for eight wickets. The innings was then declared closed. Only an hour and a half was left for play, and on the face of it, it was thought that it would be impossible for the home team to make 185 runs and win the match. They, however, proved almost equal to the occasion, and made such sensational rapid scoring against a good standard bowling that it took the visitors quite by surprise. The Gymkhana opened rather badly, Crawford snapping cleverly Major Broome behind the wickets and the first wicket fell for a zero. Sanley and Lewis then played such a game that it will be ever remembered by the visitors. Sixty runs went up in the first half hour; the century was hoisted exactly after an hour's play. Then came the turning point; Goiparia was tried who bowled successfully. Sanley, who is so well-known here, made 19 after a very careful game, while his partner Lewis made over 50 runs by that time, hitting right merrily all over field. He just escaped making a century though his play was not altogether faultless. After Lewis was clean bowled by Doctor there was no one to make a stand, and the Gymkhana closed their innings for 146. Following are the scores :—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Goiporia, b Walton	3	not out	8
B Doctor, b Keiley	17	b Keiley	5
Irani, b Walton	3	l b w	0
C Mody, b Walton	85	b Leahy	75
Bomanjee, b Keiley	0	not out	21
Reporter, b Leahy	4	b Sadler	39
Crawford, not out	32	b Keiley	21
S Mistry, c	0	b Sadler	19
K Mody, b Leahy	10	b Leahy	17
M Doctor, b Walton	2	b Keiley	0
K Mistry, b Walton	2	To bat	0
Extras	10	Extras	11
Total	168	Total	210

AHMEDNAGAR GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Broome, c Reporter, b Doctor	4	c Crawford, b Doctor	0
Lieut Lewis, b Mistry	13	b Doctor	99
Lieut Keiley, c Mody, b Doctor	33	absent	0
Capt Sadler, c Mody, b Doctor	18	c Doctor, b Goiporia	19
Rev Leahy, c and b Reporter	1	b Irani	5
Capt Walton, c Crawford, b Irani	23	b Goiporia	2
Lieut Sadler, b Reporter	24	b Irani	6
Cast Schofield, b Reporter	2	b Goiporia	0
Rev Darbe, not out	25	b Goiporia	0
Lieut Griffith, b Goiporia	6	b Irani	7
Lieut Everett, b Goiporia	5	not out	0
Extras	13	Extras	8
Total	194	Total	146

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JULY STAKES.

THE July stakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft., for two-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies and geldings 8st. 11lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; New T. Y. C.—40 subs. Closed July 19, 1898.

Mr Wallace Johnstone's b c Captain Kettle, by Buccaneer—Comette ..... Allsopp 1
Mr Douglas Baird's b c Galveston, by Galopin—Hamptonia ..... Rickaby 2
Duke of Portland's b f Alt-na-bea, by St Simon—Muirninn ..... Cannon 3
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's b f Atbara, by Galopin—Eira 0
H H the Prince of Wales's b c Diamond Jubilee, by St Simon—Perdita II 0
Mr E Cassel's ch c Bonarosa, by Bonavista—Rose ..... Madden 0

(Winner trained by J. Dowson.)

Betting: Evans Diamond Jubilee, 8 to 1 against Alt-na-bea, 100 to 8 each Captain Kettle and Galveston.

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES.

The Princess of Wales's Stakes of 10,000 sovs; the second horse to receive 1,500sovs, the third 1,000sovs, the nominator of the winner 400sovs, and the nominator of the second 200sovs out of the stakes; for three and four-year-olds; three-year-olds to carry 8st 7lbs., four 9st 5lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; those got by stallions advertised to cover at that time at less (including groom's fee) than 100sovs allowed 3lbs, at less than 40sovs 6 lbs., if claimed at the time of naming; maidens allowed 5 lbs; allowances accumulative; any winner (handicaps and selling races excepted) of 500 sovs to carry 3lb, of 1000sovs 6lbs, of 3,000 sovs 9lbs, of the Derby, St. Legar, or Grand Prix de Paris 12 lbs extra; B.M.—220subs, 13 of whom pay 10sovs each, and 445sovs each. Closed 15th September 1896.

Duke of Westminster's b c Fling Fox, by Orme—Vampire, 3yrs ..... Cannon 1
Sir F Johnstone's b c Royal Emblem, by Royal Hampton—Thistle, 3yrs ..... Meddet 2
Prince Soltykoff's b c Ninus, by Sheen—Nina Lyra, 3yrs ..... Woo 3
Capt Greer's b c Birkenhead, by Orme—Tragedy, 3yrs ..... Dead Heat
Mr L Brassey's br c Boniface, by St Simon—Merry Miser, 3yrs ..... Dead Heat
Mr H Barnato's ch c My Boy, by Marcion—Machiness, 3yrs 0
Mr Douglas Baird's b f Musa, by Martagon—Palmflower, 3yrs 0
Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Greenan, by St Simon—Sunrise, 4yrs 0
Duke of Devonshire's ch c Dieudonne, by Amphion—Mon Droit, 4yrs 0

(Winner trained by J. Porter.)

Betting: 6 to 4 on Flying Fox, 100 to 7 against Royal Emblem, 7 to 1 Ninus.

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.—"Asian."

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Chest Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS.

THE following is the full text of Mr. J. M. Maclean's speech in seconding Sir H. Fowler's motion against the Indian sugar duties :—

Mr. Maclean, in seconding the motion, paid a tribute to the noble speech of the right hon. gentleman (Sir H. Fowler), and said that there was not a word of it from which he dissented. He had been told that this was a motion of censure, and that it was wrong for anyone on the Government benches to second a vote of censure on the Government. But the motion had only taken the form of a vote of censure because the Government had resolutely persisted in denying hon. members any opportunity of raising a debate on the question on its merits during the last three months. His knowledge of India enabled him to appreciate the far-reaching consequences of legislation of this kind. He had persisted in putting questions to the Government day after day, and the leader of the House, instead of giving him an opportunity to raise the question at a time when perhaps the passing of this legislation might have been stopped altogether—certainly at a time when further inquiry might have been granted in India—answered him in language of scarcely veiled mockery that he was exceedingly anxious to bring on this debate, but that really he could not find the time for it. (Opposition laughter.) What! Not find time to discuss a subject involving the commercial policy of the British Empire (Opposition cheers), when hon. members were dragged to the House day after day and week after week to waste their time on puerilities of legislation which were hardly worth their attention. (Opposition cheers.)

He sent a message to the leader of the House through the right hon. gentleman's private secretary two months ago offering, if the Government desired, to show a way in which the Government could get out of what he looked upon as a grave departmental blunder without casting any discredit on the Viceroy or weakening the authority of the Government of India. The right hon. gentleman did not take the slightest notice of that communication. He mentioned this fact in order to show that he was justified in the action he was now taking. He had not taken this step without consulting his constituents. He had been twice in Cardiff, and he had fully explained his views on the subject. He had addressed the Chamber of Commerce, and from that day to this not a whisper of remonstrance had reached him from any person in Cardiff against the action he was now taking. He was, therefore entitled to say that the whole of that constituency, whether Conservative or Liberal, was united as one man in giving him a free hand on this question. He wondered, however, whether that was the case with hon. members representing other important constituences. He wondered what the leader of the House had to say to the resolution passed within the last day or two by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. (Opposition cheers.) The Chamber of Commerce included a large number of the right hon. gentleman's political friends, and the resolution said :—

"It is the opinion of the Board that the policy adopted by the Government of India, with the approval of the Government at home, in levying countervailing duties on sugar imported from bounty-giving countries, is opposed to the interest of the people of India, constitutes a dangerous precedent calculated to lead to the adoption of a similar policy in the United Kingdom and to demands which cannot be consistently resisted for the establishment of countervailing duties in several other directions, and without departure from the principle of free trade."

He left the right hon. gentleman to settle that matter with the constituency which he represented. He did not believe there was a single minister, who, having seen the effect this agitation had had is familiarizing the people of England with the true consequences of this policy, would rise in his place and purpose countervailing duties in this country. That at least was one thing the present agitation had done. Countervailing duties in England were henceforth as dead as bimetallism. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) It was impossible for him to believe until the publication of the Blue-book that the Government, as a collective body, were in favour of the policy of the noble lord the Secretary of State for India, but as soon as the Blue-book appeared, it became perfectly obvious to all the world why this law had been introduced and passed with so much indecent haste by the Council of the Viceroy. (Opposition cheers.) There was not the slightest doubt that it was the influence of the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which supplied the India Office with the motive power necessary to pass his legislation. He did not question the noble lord's sincerity in the matter, but he said the energy with which the noble lord pursued this policy only dated from the movement of the intervention of the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary for the Colonies. (Opposition cheers.)

Lord G. Hamilton.—The hon. gentleman has no authority for making that statement. It is absolutely untrue. (Cheers.)

Mr. Maclean said he was only speaking from what appeared in the Blue-book. The first occasion on which the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary for the Colonies, interfered was in July of last year. Within a month, on August 25, the Secretary for India wrote to Lord Elgin and his Council urging them to make fresh inquiry into the interest of the Colony of Mauritius. In January there was a change of Viceroy, and once more the Secretary for the Colonies came to the front and wrote to the noble lord to say what he thought ought to be done in India. He really could not understand why the right hon. gentleman should think it necessary to interfere in Indian affairs. (Opposition cheers). Was he pining for a new world to conquer? Had he not already a sufficient sphere of influence? (Opposition cheers.) Surely Africa was large enough to satisfy the ambition of any man, however overweening that ambition might be! At any rate, one would have thought that before the right hon. gentleman interfered in the affairs of India, he would have settled his little differences with President Kruger (Opposition cheers and Ministerial cries of "Oh"), in which direction his policy had apparently not been so successful as he might desire. (Opposition cheers.) The despatch written by the right hon. gentleman on January 7, showed the power he wielded at the India Office. In that despatch the right hon. gentleman desired the Secretary for India to bring to the special notice of Lord Curzon of Kedleston "two important questions affecting the Island of Mauritius" and proceeded to say that the interests of the sugar, planters of that island might be destroyed—he actually spoke of their ruin being probable—if some changes were not made in the sugar tariffs of India. There was absolutely no foundation for any statement of that kind. The statistics showed that the industry had never been in the smallest danger and had always found an excellent market in India. The Secretary for the Colonies spoke of his own personal views. The house had nothing, of course, to do with the right hon. gentleman's personal views so long as they were not embodied in Acts of legislation or administrative proceedings which were likely to bring damage to the empire. The right hon. gentleman was perfectly at liberty to keep them to himself. (Opposition cheers.) He was not quite sure what the right hon. gentleman's personal views were on many subjects, but he was inclined to think the right hon. gentleman took his foreign policy from the hon member of the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, and his views on political economy from the hon. member for the Central Division of Sheffield (Opposition cheers and laughter), and those views were not likely to commend themselves to the House of Commons or the British people. They might be fit views to be taught in the new University of Burmingham to the sons of Liberal Unionists (laughter), but he did not think they need concern themselves with them in the House of Commons. At the end of this despach the right hon. gentleman said that "he has more than once declined to allow colonial policy on commercial questions to be tied by the policy for the time being of the mother country." The right hon. gentleman forgot that India was not a self-governing colony at all, but a dependency of the Crown. India was bound more closely and intimately to the mother country in matters of commercial policy than any other part of the Empire, and if the House of Commons was to act in the interests of India, they ought to watch constantly for the application of the principles they had laid down for the mother country. Having received that despatch, the noble lord at once took action. A good deal had been said as to the conduct of the Viceroy in this matter. In his opinion, he was very much to be pitied for the position in which he was placed. He had just been appointed to the highest administrative position in the service of the Crown. A new law was pressed upon him in a series of telegrams repeated day after day.

At first Lord Curzon asked for more time but, this not being given, loyal to the government at home, he proceeded with some impetuosity to give effect to their wishes. In fact the Government of India were given no rest until the law was passed. Introduced on February 10, it was passed on the 20th, time not being given to send copies of the Bill to different parts of India, and receive replies by ordinary post as to the impression it made on the public. He had never heard of such indecent haste to carry a measure since Richard III., delayed his breakfast until he had the head of Lord Hastings before him. (Laughter.) Lord Curzon said he would not go to Simla until the Act was passed. Much was said of the Legislative Council and some people might imagine a deliberative assembly something in the nature of the House of Commons, but of course the Council was nothing of the kind. The Viceroy sat in Council, surrounded mostly by courtiers, and there, like Cato, he

"Gives his little senate laws
And sits attentive to his own applause."

Most of the members were courtiers of the stamp of those gentlemen who first denounced countervailing duties under Lord Elgin and then approved them under Lord Curzon. (Laughter.) Human nature being pretty much the same in all ages, these gentlemen followed the doctrine of the Vicar of Bray. A noticeable change had come over the once proud independence of Indian Civil servants, due, perhaps, to the extremely lavish distribution of honours and decorations by the Government in recent years. Modern Governments had found in these honours a more potent instrument of social corruption and political degradation than Walpole ever dreamed of. These were the men who, for the most part, formed the Council of the Viceroy. There was one member—a Parsee barrister—who pleaded for time for consideration and suggested that the Bill should be allowed to run its usual course through Select Committee, the remonstrance was disregarded, and the Government insisted that the Bill should pass immediately at all hazards, though public opinion was against it. Even provincial Governments largely under the control of the supreme Government were, most of them, opposed to the introduction of the law. The remarks of Sir Anthony Macdonald had been referred to, and he was willing to pay every attention to the advice of that distinguished servant of the Crown, but the views he expressed in Council were purely hypothetical, for he said, "if" the production of sugar was injured and "if" the revenue suffered; but it had since been shown that cultivation had not fallen off, and everybody who knew India knew that the people of the country consumed nine-tenths of the production, and he believed India could grow sugar enough to supply the whole world.

Lord G. Hamilton :—Hear, hear.

Mr. Maclean said India would produce more under the stimulus of competition than under this law. The Viceroy, judging from his speeches and despatches, thought he had a sort of Divine mission to encourage the native industries of India. On March 20 he assured the Council that the Bill was backed up with a weight of opinion which for quality and homogeneousness had never been equalled, and though that was not so, he would not repeat the offensive word of the noble lord (Lord G. Hamilton) and say it was untrue. Lord Curzon had not the intention to deceive the Council, and he could not then have seen the despatch from the Government of Bombay protesting against the introduction of the law, and was not aware the whole of the mercantile community in the Presidency, native and European, were opposed to the introduction of countervailing duties. Putting a side the "inspired" articles, which were but the echoes of the speeches of Ministers, the Indian newspapers which had carefully examined the question had declared against the duties, and he quoted from the *Times of India* in support of his statements. Who were the real authors of this legislation in India? In one of the earlier despatches reference was made to a memorial from sugar refiners in the North-West Provinces, and naturally one would expect to find among the names those of native merchants; but all who signed the petition, or nearly all, appeared to hail from north of the Tweed, and their views were similar to those held by a deputation from Greenock and Glasgow who recently visited London with a desire to convert Ministers and public opinion in favour of similar legislation from the United Kingdom. These gentlemen had sympathies only for the interests of refiners on the Clyde and cared nothing for consumers. This was exactly the position of those who sent the memorial to the Government of Bengal. With good machinery and skilled labour they could turn out a better article and get a market for themselves, but this they would not do until stimulated by foreign competition. The noble lord laughed just now when he suggested that foreign competition was a good thing.

Lord G. Hamilton said the hon. member was referring to bounty-fed competition.

Mr. Maclean said this point was one of some importance. We had forced free trade upon India, but he believed free trade had been a very good thing indeed for India and had conferred immense benefits on the people of that country as well as on the people of this. There was no want of money or enterprise in India, and it was not the fact that when the necessity was forced on the people for finding a new market for the products of native industry they were incapable of rising to the opportunity. What had they done with their cotton, always under the stimulus of very forced and unrestricted competition? Manchester goods practically killed the famous hand-loom enterprise of India, but the natives had not been behindhand in adopting modern methods, and there were no more successful cotton mills than were to be found in Bombay and a number of other places at the present moment. With the goods they turned out from short staple cotton they had successfully beaten out of the market. That had been done with free trade. The great tea industry of India had beaten China out of the English market. Had that trade been built up by Government protection and artificial aid? When he first went out to India coal was only used within a few miles of the pits in Bengal from which it was obtained. Indian coal was now used on all the 20 odd thousand miles of the Indian railway system, and by all the steamers running from Bombay, as far as Suez, and but for the heavy dues it would be used beyond Suez It had beaten the English coal almost entirely out of the market. All this had been done without Government protection and against the powerful competition of English coal. Then there was the success of Indian beer against the competition of both English and German beer, and there were other innumberable other industries in which the Indians had shown themselves quite alive to the necessities of modern industry. The most remarkable illustration of the really good working of free trade in India was afforded by the oil trade. In old days every town was lighted with little lamps containing cocoanut oil. Paraffin oil was introduced by the Americans and sent out in tins, and this speedily took possession of the whole market. It was afterwards supplanted by Russian oil, which, with the help of English capital was stored in reservoirs and sold by measure to the people. The Russians now had nearly the whole of the trade of lighting India. Would not this have been a magnificent opportunity for a Viceroy who thought it his ambition to save the industries of India to say, "We will not have the immemorial cocoanut oil, lamps extinguished" (laughter), "we will not give this vast trade to our natural enemies the Russians?" But the result of the introduction, first of the American and then of the Russian trade, had been that the native growers of oil seeds were forced to find another market for their products; they discovered that these vegetable oils were the very best that could be used in all the great machine works in Europe, and now all their oil seeds were in greater demand than ever, and these oils fetched a higher price than ever they did before. That was a splendid example of the natural working of free trade and of the advantage that freedom of commerce gave to the people. (Cheers.) Free trade would never have been adopted by the natives themselves, but the more intelligent natives were satisfied that the present system was the best thing England could possibly have given them. With regard to the constitutional point which the right hon. member of Wolverhampton had touched upon, the noble lord, the Secretary of State, seemed to have formed a radically false conception of his powers and his responsibility to that House. When he himself had put a question to him on this subject the noble lord retorted in tones of some asperity—asperity which might have kindled resentment in his bosom if those below the gangway were not used by that time to

"The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes."

(Laughter and Opposition cheers.) The noble lord practically told him to mind his own business.

Lord G. Hamilton.—No.

Mr. Maclean said he was not giving the exact words, but the noble lord said he had told him more than once that he declined to interfere with the expression of opinion and the determination of the Government of India upon a question of this kind.

Lord G. Hamilton.—The hon. gentleman put a question to me to this effect—Would I lay this Bill on the table of the House?—for the purpose, of course, of putting questions and founding motions on it; and as it was under discussion in the Indian Legislature I replied, as every Secretary of State would, that I declined to interfere with the functions of the Indian Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean said that was where the noble lord made what he conceived to be a very great mistake. The Indian Legislature had no independent position; it had only delegated powers from that Parliament. What was the position of the noble lord towards the Indian Government? It was very clearly defined in the despatches written by Lord Salisbury when he was Secretary of State for India in 1875. Lord Hartington had taken off the cotton duties in order to put Manchester and India on an equal footing, and the Indian Government, at the time strongly protectionist, claimed that they had a right as an independent Legislature to pass any tariff laws they chose. Lord Salisbury absolutely declined to give this power, and one excellent reason he gave was that unless there was complete unanimity assured before hand between the House of Commons, represented by the Secretary of State, and the Indian Government, there was no security for the maintenance of the Viceroy's authority in India, which would receive rude shocks if the decision of the Government of India were frequently challenged in that House. It was, said Lord Salisbury, impossible for the House of Commons to part with its control over Indian finance, and the power was specially reserved to the Secretary of State for India to represent the House of Commons in Tariff matters and never to let any change in the Indian tariff be introduced without his assent. He thought the power which was placed in the hands of the Secretary of State imposed upon him a very heavy responsibility (hear, hear), and he ought to take special care that no sudden or rash change in the settled commercial policy of this Empire was introduced in the Legislative Council of India unless he was assured of the support of the House of Commons, whose servant he was. (Opposition cheers.) It might be said that the House if it did not approve of his conduct, had the right to remove him, but that was not enough; they knew that if they were to remove the noble lord they would only have another noble lord put in his place. (Laughter and opposition cheers.) He denied that it was any advantage to them, after the Secretary of State had had the opportunity of throwing India into confusion and of giving a rude shock to the authority of the now Viceroy from which he would never recover, to have the privilege of removing him. What he condemned in the noble lord was that he never consulted the House of Commons, and never took any pains to ascertain whether an act of this kind would be supported in this country. Nearly every Minister on the front bench had said he was quite convinced that public opinion in this country had not been converted in the question of countervailing duties, and that therefore he would not attempt to meddle with them. Was it not a shabby device, when they dared not do this in England to force it upon the people of India (Opposition cheers), and by so doing to impair the authority of that House? They knew that things could not rest where they were. He would ask his Conservative friends whether they were willing to go to the country two years hence with protection on their banners.

(Sir H. Vincent.—Yes.) Some might but not very many. (Cheers.) It was a Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer who abolished the sugar duties 25 years ago—Sir Stafford Northcote. His policy had been justified by the results, and the people of England, knowing what immense industries were now bound up with the existence of cheap sugar would never suffer that great boon to be taken away from them. He for one unhesitatingly supported the motion of the right hon. member for Wolverhampton, because it was a motion conceived in a spirit of fair play to India and free trade to the British Empire. (Opposition cheers.)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 6.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C N Seddon, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, pending further orders.

Major M T Lyde, Administrator of the Radhanpur State, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H G Carnegy to act as Administrator of the Radhanpur State during the absence of Major M T Lyde on leave or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Damodhar Kachesh ar Dhodapkar, second class Subordinate Judge of Karmala and Madha, is granted furlough for one year from the 4th July 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr D G Ommanney to be Asst Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist; and Mr T S Greenaway to be Asst Supt of Police in the Thana Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Krishnarao Kangarao Jalihal, B A, LL B, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, Khed, vice Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangolli, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr Pherozesha Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan, B A, LL B, to act as Joint Subordinate Judge, second class, fourth grade, Nasik, vice Rao Saheb Damodhar Govind Gharpure, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur A R Chitre, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Bijapur, with the additional power, specified.

Under sec 8 2 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Mr C V Vernon, I C S, Magte of the first class in the district of Dharwar, to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 81 of the Act

A ana Jaram Abaji Thakro, Head Karkun, petha Mokhad; and Azam Anandrao Krishnn, Head Karkun, petha Umbarzaon in the district of Thana, are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrates of the third class in that district, and are invested with additional powers specified.

Rao Saheb Vithaldas Keshavlal, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Olpad in the district of Surat, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E G Oliver to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr W E Copleston or pending further orders.

Mr W S Cole, Depy Supt Gujarat Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Pestanji Rustamji Mehta, M R A C, to hold charge of the office of Depy Supt, Gujarat Survey, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr W S Cole on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr C J Sharman, Fourth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, is granted furlough for eight months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr Ardeshir Nasarvanji Master, L C E, to be Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, second grade; Mr Abdul Rasul Khajbaksh to be Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, third grade; and Mr Balbhai Jadhavbhai Patel, L C E, to be Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, fourth grade, and to be Asst to the Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik.

Mr R S Fagan, Depy Consvr of Forests, second grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Hari Shikhare, Huzur Account Officer, Surat, is granted an extension by fifteen days of the privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr E Giles, M A (Oxon), Director of Public Instruction, is granted privilege leave for three months from 24th July 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M MacMillan, B A (Oxon), to be a Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Mr J T Hathornthwaite, M A (Cantab), resigned.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is p

PURELY PERSONAL.

"One who was there," sends me the following interesting account of the garden-party at Hatfield. "Lord Salisbury is a scholar and a recluse by temperament; Lady Salisbury is a woman of brilliant intelligence. Their sons and daughters are all serious minded, and you never accordingly look at a Salisbury entertainment for the splendours and magnificences of many ancient houses, or for the still greater splendours and magnificences in the hospitalities of the *nouveaux riches*. The gorgeous and numerous flunkeys in equal magnificence of limb and of dress, the spanking horses, the priceless flowers, none of these things are ever seen at Arlington Street. But at the Hatfield reception, especially when it is given, as this year, as an *amende* for the absence of Foreign Office festivities, splendid hospitality—in a wonderful degree—may be looked for."

Lord Salisbury's gathering was certainly well done (my correspondent continues), and was remarkable as a collection within the grounds of one mansion of nearly all that is remarkable and interesting at this moment in London society. June gave a brilliantly fine day, the sunshine tempered by a strong breeze, and owing to a late spring the Hatfield elms and oaks were wearing their fresh green garments. The station is conveniently situated, and a short cut across the park takes you quickly to the house on foot, but Lord Salisbury sends a number of carriages to meet the special trains, very well horsed, and the drivers' whips decorated with rosettes of blue ribbon.

Parties at Hatfield have a way of dividing into separate sections, one division keeping to the Italian garden, where a band of music was stationed, and the other remaining on the further side, near the Maze, in an old-fashioned and much prettier part of the grounds planted with sweet-smelling flowers, carnations, stocks, mignonette, moss roses, etc., reminding one of Corisande's garden in "Ithair." A new herbaceous border that had been planted in the garden by Lady Gwendolin Cecil's orders, attacted much attention. Another band of musicians discoursed music in this part of the domain. The old sundial, on such a sunny afternoon, was a great point of interest.

Tea was served in a large, covered tent near the principal terrace. Everyone seemed happy and to have what they required. The strawberries and peaches were quite first-rate and thoroughly appreciated. Lady Salisbury's slight illness was much regretted, especially as it had been the means of depriving the party of the welcome presence of the Princess of Wales. The Duke and Duchess of York and the Prince of Wales were met in succession at the railway station by Lord Salisbury and one of his sons, and were driven to the house in the Premiers's dark blue sociable, preceded by a couple of mounted policemen. The Duchess of York wore white with cream lace, and the invariable toque-shaped bonnet with red roses and gold gauze trimming; the arrangement of her hair, and her whole appearance curiously modelled on that of her illustrious mother-in-law. A tent was reserved for the Royalties, to which their own special friends and intimates wore, in turn, summoned to attend.

The whole scene was brilliant, most interesting, and representative, showing the liberal, large-minded manner in which our social and political life is conducted. Naturally the Conservative party was in force at a Hatfield garden-party, but many distinguished Liberals graced the scene, among others, Lady Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. "Bobby" Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Lord and Lady Wenlock, and Mr. Philip Stanhope. Members of the Chinese, Japanese, and Persian embassies wandered about, making picturesque parti-coloured figures in the midst of modern British tall hats, frock coats, and fashionable costumes. The opposing forces in the Church crisis were much to the fore, clerical hats and coats and bishops' aprons appearing at every turn. Children were a good deal *en evidence* at Hatfield, several charming mites being sons and daughters of Lord and Lady Cranborne and Lord and Lady Selborne, and Lady Granby was accompanied by a lovely little girl. A very picturesque group was afforded by Lady Granby, Mrs. Tree, and Miss Pamela Plowden, all artistically clad and stamped with the hall-mark of "soulfulness."

Miss Evelina Rothschild—a singularly sweet-looking girl—ably assisted her mother in the onerous duties of receiving her guests, and Lord Rothschild himself stood at the end of the fine marble staircase with a pleasant word for everyone who came in. Some lovely jewels and gowns were seen at this party. Lady Carnarvon, who is short and has a pretty little figure, wore a rose-colour satin gown, with a huge tiara of diamonds and pearls and a necklace of pearls and diamonds *en suite*. Lady Grosvenor received many congratulations on the forthcoming marriage of Lady "Cuckoo" Grosvenor and Lord Shaftesbury. Lady Ebury wore a beautifully made gown of pale maize satin, slightly trimmed with silver; and Lady Yarborough, strange to say, was very similarly attired, and wore a lovely necklace of pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Willie Grenfell, tall and slim, with beautifully-modelled eyebrows and very pretty hair, wore pale rose colour silk under gauze, trimmed with silver paillettes.

Lady Helen Vincent, radiantly handsome, wore the palest of blue satin, with some lovely turquoises and diamonds. Mrs. Leopold Rothschild wore white satin, the skirt being embroidered in various coloured roses; in her hair she wore a fillet of large diamonds, with a "dog collar" necklace of large diamonds with very big turquoise. Her sister, Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, wore a rather simply-made white satin dress, with about ten rows of pearls round her neck.

Another of the beauties present was Mrs. Rochefort Maguire, who wore thick white satin, trimmed with some beautiful lace, and in her hair and on the bodice of her gown were shaded geraniums, made of velvet; her diamonds were superb. Lady Kilmorey wore pale green satin, trimmed with trails of orchids; she wore a diamond necklace and tiny diamond combs in the back of her hair; Lady Jessel looked pretty in white satin, with a great rope of pearls, and her sister, Mrs. Hoffnung Goldsmid, wore black with touches of white about it. Amongst other people present were Mr. Goschen, Lord Kitchener, Baron Deichmann, Lord Feversham and his beautiful daughter, Lady Ulrica Duncombe, Lady Cobham, Sir Charles and Lady Tennant (whose rose-coloured opera cloak was one of the sights of the night), Mr. Lionel Holland, Mr. Frank Murietta, Colonel and Mrs. Ralph Vivian, Mrs. Wombwell (Lady Carnarvon's mother), Lady Barbara Smith, Lady Moreton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Alice Hughes, Madame d'Hautpoul, and many others.

Not very long ago, little Prince Edward of York went up to Sir James Reid, the well-known physician, and said to him, "Are you Grandma's doctor?" "Yes," said Sir James, "I am Her Majesty's doctor." "Well you *do* look a funny man to be a doctor!" replied little Prince Edward, and his manner, as he walked away, expressed the utmost dissatisfaction.

They were talking at the Elysee (where by-the-way, the present attacks on the President are being taken very quietly) of the articles libelling M. Loubet, now appearing over the signature of the ex-judge, M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire. Reference was made to the keen distress undergone by Casimir-Perier when similar vitriolic attacks were being made on him by M. Gerault-Richard. The President remarked quietly: "Certainly I have met with difficulties, and I shall meet with more. But you may depend upon it that I shall not go off like Casimir-Perier—still less like Felix Faure!"

It is well known that Madame Loubet experienced the first great sorrow of her life, when her husband was raised to the greatest dignity that France of to-day has to offer. It was natural enough, therefore, for a woman friend of hers the other day to ask her if she would not be glad were her husband to resign, and leave distracted France to its fate. "No," said Madame Loubet, "we shall stick to our post. Like the nougat of our own Montelimar, we shall remain *collés au Palais!*" Need I explain Madame Loubet's pretty pun by reminding readers whose French is rusty that *palais* means a palate as well as a palace?

On Sunday last a sentry at the Elysee, overcome by the heat, gave way to fatigue and dropped off to sleep, his head resting on his rifle. In ordinary garrison routine this offence is expiated by forty-eight hours' imprisonment. But circumstances alter cases. The Elysee is the residence of the chief of the State; the penalty for dozing there is decided by court-martial—and a court-martial in France is an even uglier tribunal to face than one in England. It was then that M. Loubet intervened, in his quiet, fatherly way.

He went before the court-martial in person, and begged the officers assembled to consider the Elysee, for the nonce, as the home of a private individual, or, at any rate, of the first Citizen, rather than of the First Magistrate. "It was not a grave matter at all," he said. "It was a momentary forgetfulness to which all indulgence should be shown. Moreover, the soldier was young—quite a lad in fact. He gave way to fatigue. *Bah! ca peut arriver a tout le monde.*" The sentry was let off with a trivial penalty, through this tender-hearted appeal.

THE FACTION RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

THE DEFENCE OF NALLUR.

A correspondent writes:—Nallur, Aulankulam, and Kuruvankottai are villages in Tenkasi Taluq, forming the angles of an equilateral triangle, each being a mile apart from the other. Nallur, one of the oldest Mission centres in Tinnevelli, is still a divisional head-quarters of the C. M. S. in the West, having a large church, four schools and a Mission bungalow. The converts are from almost all castes, but the main Hindu population is made up of Shanars. It was on the 10th ult., that we first heard that a marauding gang was marching towards Nallur from Uthumalai side. A messenger was at once sent to the Collector's quarters with a letter, but not finding him there a telegram was despatched to his camp. In the meantime, news of horrible depredations by the marauders were pouring in from several places. Men sent to obtain correct information confirmed our fears. Finding ourselves in a dangerous situation, we sent our women and children to Tinnevelly. The Pastor and I saw Mr. Carr at Palamcottah and explained to him how matters stood. Requisition for immediate military help was again made to the Collector by telegram, and that being promised we returned to Aulankulam on the 13th morning. Though the marauders had notified they would come there that day, there was only one policeman in the Station, the rest having gone out apparently to mind some other business. When we entered the village it was deserted. People were found running in all directions through the fields. The sight was most pitiable. Several Shanars had neither cooked nor tasted food for three days lest the marauders should take them in their houses while cooking or eating. There was desolation already written upon these villages. We, however, told them that the Government would send military help that very day and they should not give themselves up to despair. This inspired them with some hope. Coming then to Nallur, we made all possible preparations to hold out till the promised help should arrive. At half past 1 the gang, about four hundred strong, was within half a mile of Nallur. The panic-stricken Shanars had, before this, heaped up all their movable property in the Mission house and mine and ran away for dear life. The Maravars had requested us not to give any help to the Shanars, but we as men and as Christians felt it our duty to afford protections to those who begged it from us. We should not see innocent people torturned before our eyes. We were, however, only twenty men, of whom four or five had licensed guns, and we stationed ourselves in a position that commanded the three possible entrances into the village. One was posted on a roof and another on a tree, to acquaint us with the movements of the gang. The Christian women were praying in the bungalow. The man who had been despatched post-haste to the Police Station at Aulankulam returned with the news that the Station House Officer not only refused help but advised him to drown himself in a well if he was afraid of the marauders. Meanwhile the gang had come within a hundred yards of us. Very strict orders were given not to open fire till real offence was given. The gang stopped suddenly, waited for nearly half an hour, saw our determination, and withdrew, threatening, however, to return the next day with reinforcements "to burn our village, cut off our heads and hang them upon posts." In their retreat they looted and burnt two small hamlets about three furlongs away from us. We thought it unwise to quit our position and could not, therefore, render help to those poor Shanars. The retreat of the gang filled us with joy and hope. The next morning Mr. Bedford arrived at Aulankulam with a small party of sepoys, and the state of affairs was at once explained to him. Two hours later, the marauders were marching against Kurippankulam, a Shanar village two miles and a half north-west of Nallur. I wrote to Mr. Bedford and he arrived just in time to save that village. Thirty-nine of the gang were captured after hot chase in the burning sun. Had he had more sepoys he could certainly have captured more of them. Nallur, Aulankulam and Kuruvankottai were thus saved from a terrible and imminent disaster.—*Madras Mail.*

SHANARS REFUSED TEMPLE RIGHTS.

Mr. Hammick, Special Commissioner, has just heard the objections against the issue of an order, under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, forbidding the Shanars from entering the Sivakasi temple until they have established their rights in a Civil Court. Mr. Thompson, pleader, for the Shanars, moved for an adjournment of the hearing on the grounds of short notice, and the necessity for calling for documents, and citing witnesses to show the Shanars' rights. Mr. Hammick disallowed the motion, holding that the existing danger to Public tranquility was greatly due to the closure of the temple, and that while the Shanars were forbidden entry, pending the decision of a competent Civil Court, that danger would continue. Mr. Thompson contended that the closure of the temple was not the cause of the riots, but the avidenee in the Kanathi temple case and the general enmity between the Maravars and the Shanars. He further contended that the order for the closure of the Sivakasi temple against the Shanars would, if issued, create the impression that the Government, out of weakness, was siding the Maravars, and would provoke a further disturbance. Mr. Hammick, however, passed an order restraining the Shanars from entering the Sivakasi temple, remarking that its closure was felt as a great disgrace, and caused grave discontent. Accordingly it was necessary to enable the Dharmakarthas to open the temple. Enquiries into the riot cases have not yet commenced, the preliminaries being unsettled.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on he wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

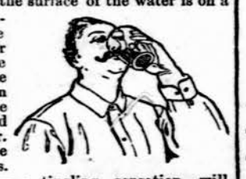
Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

AND AN

EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows:—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times.



The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.

These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

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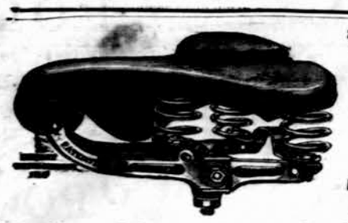

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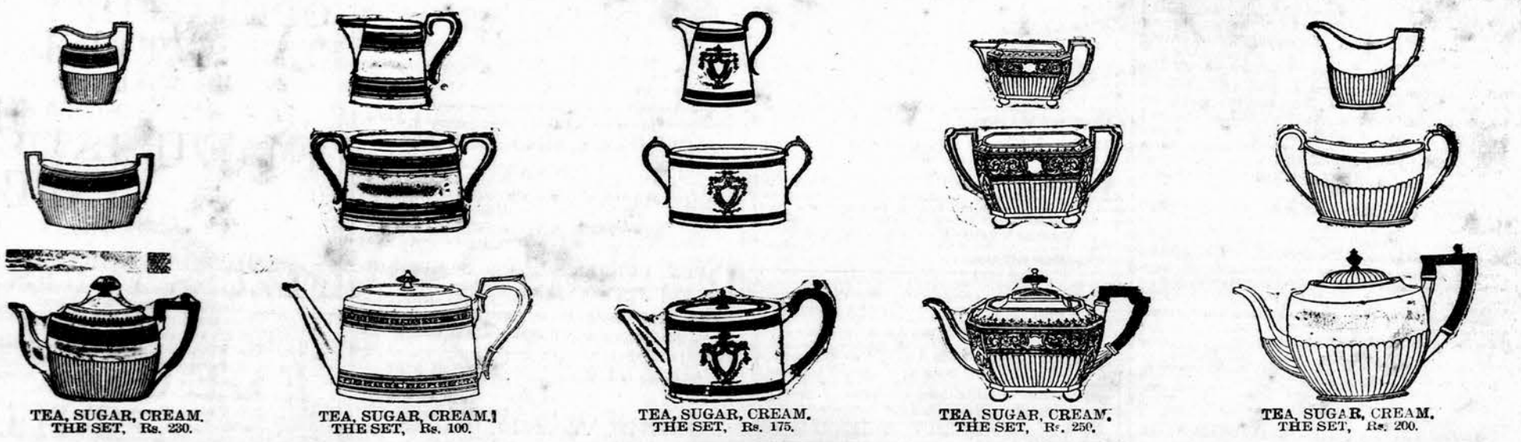

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